



# MANUAL OF MILITARY DECORATIONS & AWARDS

**September 1996**

Office of the  
Assistant Secretary of Defense  
(Force Management Policy)

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FOREWORD

This Manual is reissued under the authority of DoD Instruction 1348.33, "Military Awards Program," August 26, 1985.

DoD 1348.33-M, "Manual of Military Decorations and Awards," June 1993, is hereby canceled.

This Manual applies to the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD), the Military Departments, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, DoD Field Activities supported by the OSD or Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (hereafter referred to collectively as "the DoD Components"), the Unified Combatant Commands, and the Defense Agencies.

This Manual is effective immediately and is mandatory for use in managing the DoD Military Awards Program. Any regulatory document issued by a DoD Component that conflicts with this Manual shall be rescinded.

Send recommended changes to this Manual through channels to:

Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense,  
Military Personnel Policy (MPP)  
Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense,  
Force Management Policy (FMP)  
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## CHAPTER 1

### GENERAL INFORMATION

#### A. PURPOSE

This Manual explains DoD policies and procedures on awarding Defense decorations and Service awards; nonmilitary decorations; the acceptance of foreign military decorations by members of the Armed Forces of the United States; and the Office of Secretary of Defense Identification Badge (hereafter referred to as the "OSD Badge"). It describes the various Defense awards; the basis and eligibility requirements for the award; and who is eligible to receive and who is eligible to authorize the award. It tells how to prepare, submit, and process recommendations for Defense decorations and the Joint Meritorious Unit Award (JMUA).

#### B. DEFINITIONS

1. Joint Activity. For the purpose of this Manual and the eligibility for Defense decorations, the term "joint" connotes activities, operations or organizations in which elements of more than one Service of the United States, as reflected in joint manpower documents, perform joint missions under the auspices of the OSD; the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; or the commander of a Unified or Combined Command. A joint task force (JTF) commander, the staff, and other Service members assigned and/or attached to a JTF as individuals (not as members of a Service unit) may also be eligible for Defense decorations and the JMUA to recognize exceptional service or achievement. Members of Service-unique units assigned and/or attached to a JTF retain eligibility for award of personal decorations and unit awards from their parent Services. They may not be awarded Defense decorations nor included in the award of the JMUA. The Director, Joint Staff, provides a list of units awarded the JMUA (Appendix C).

2. Meritorious Service. Individual performance must exceed that expected by virtue of grade and experience, based on accomplishments during an entire tour of duty. Awards given for service must cover the period of the controlled duty tour, plus any extensions and are normally awarded for a period of service greater than 12 months.

3. Outstanding Achievement. An outstanding achievement decoration, also known as an "impact award," is rare, and is intended to recognize a single specific act or accomplishment, separate and distinct from regularly assigned duties, such as a special project. It is not intended to provide a means to authorize additional decorations or a decoration when the conditions for a completed period of service have not been fulfilled nor is it intended as an automatic award for members assigned to joint activities on temporary duty (TDY) orders. An outstanding achievement covers a short period of time with definite beginning and ending dates. A recommendation for an outstanding achievement award should be submitted only when the achievement is of such magnitude that it cannot be recognized in any other way than by award of

a decoration, and to delay such recognition until completion of the individual's period of service would diminish the significance of the accomplishment.

4. Joint Task Force (JTF). A JTF is a force composed of assigned or attached elements of two or more Military Departments, that is constituted and so designated by the Secretary of Defense, or by the commander of a Unified Combatant Command.

5. Principal Staff Assistants. The principal staff assistants are the Under Secretaries of Defense (USDs); the Comptroller of the Department of Defense (C, DoD); the Director of Defense Research and Engineering (DDR&E); the Assistant Secretaries of Defense (ASDs); the Director of Operational Test and Evaluation (DOT&E); the General Counsel of the Department of Defense (GC, DoD); the Inspector General of the Department of Defense (IG, DoD); the Assistants to the Secretary of Defense (ATSDs); the OSD Directors or equivalents who report directly to the Deputy Secretary of Defense.

6. Secretary Concerned. The Secretaries of the Military Departments.

### C. POLICY

It is DoD policy that members of the Armed Forces of the United States shall, through the DoD Military Awards Program, receive tangible recognition for acts of valor, exceptional service or achievement, and acts of heroism. Awards and decorations must be placed into official channels as stated by DoD guidance for that particular award. However, a Member of Congress can request consideration of a proposal for the award or presentation of a decoration not previously submitted in a timely fashion. Upon request of a Member of Congress, the Secretary concerned shall review a proposal for the award or presentation of decoration (or the upgrading of a decoration), either for an individual or unit, that is not otherwise authorized to be presented or awarded due to limitations established by law or policy. Based upon such review, the Secretary shall make a determination as to the merits of approving the award or presentation of the decoration and other determinations necessary to comply with congressional reporting under 10 U.S.C. 1130 (reference (a)).

### D. RESPONSIBILITIES

Specific responsibilities involving individual Defense decorations or Service awards are outlined in the applicable chapters of this Manual. The general responsibilities involving the management of the DoD Military Awards Program are as follows:

1. The Assistant Secretary of Defense for Force Management Policy shall:

a. Develop, publish, and maintain a single DoD Manual governing the DoD Military Awards Program, consistent with DoD 5025.1-M (reference (b)).

- b. Ensure that implementing documents by the Military Departments and the DoD Components conform to pertinent laws, Executive orders, regulations, and DoD policy.
- c. Provide the policies and procedures necessary to manage the DoD Military Awards Program.
- d. Adjudicate individual exceptions to policy.

2. The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff shall:

a. Designate U.S. military operations that qualify for award of the Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal and the Armed Forces Service Medal.

b. Establish campaign medal criteria and dates of eligibility commencement and termination.

c. Ensure that the Director, Joint Staff shall:

(1) Establish procedures for his staff to ensure compliance with the policies and procedures outlined in this Manual.

(2) Adjudicate individual Defense awards exceptions to policies for Service members permanently assigned to joint commands or organizations reporting to or through the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

3. The Director of Administration and Management, Office of the Secretary of Defense shall:

a. Provide the policies governing the issuance of the OSD Badge.

b. Administer the following:

(1) The procurement and issuance of the OSD Badge.

(2) The entrance date of Service members proposed for authorization to wear the OSD Badge.

(3) The procurement, stocking, and issuance of certificates and citations for the Defense Distinguished Service Medal (DDSM) and the Defense Superior Service Medal (DSSM).

(4) The processing of all individual Defense decoration nominations not handled by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. That includes all the DDSMs, and all the DSSMs and below from the OSD, the Defense Agencies, and the DoD Field Activities.

4. The Director, Defense Logistics Agency shall:

- a. Procure, stock, and issue Defense decorations and awards for the OSD and the DoD Field Activities, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Unified Combatant Commands, the joint activities, the Defense Agencies, and the Military Departments.
- b. Procure, stock, and issue certificates for the Defense Meritorious Service Medal (DMSM), the Joint Service Commendation Medal (JSCM), and the Joint Service Achievement Medal (JSAM), as authorized by the ASD(FM&P), for the OSD and DoD Field Activities, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Unified Combatant Commands, the joint activities, the Defense Agencies, and the Military Departments.

5. The Secretaries of the Military Departments shall:

- a. Establish procedures in their respective Departments to ensure compliance with the policies and procedures outlined in this Manual.
- b. Administer the Military Service awards program for non-Defense decorations or awards in their Department.
- c. Comply with the provisions of E.O. 3524 (reference (c)), as they pertain to the designing of medals and insignia.

6. The Secretary of the Army shall:

- a. Provide for the furnishing of heraldic services under regulations prescribed by him or her and based on the authority in 10 U.S.C. 4594 (reference (d)), an authority designated by him or her may, on the request of, and subject to approval by, the Secretary of another Military Department or the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, design flags, insignia, badges, medals, seals, decorations, guidons, streamers, final pieces for flagstaffs, buttons, buckles, awards, trophies, marks, emblems, rosettes, scrolls, braids, ribbons, knots, tabs, cords, and similar items for the requesting Department.
- b. Advise other Federal Agencies on matters of heraldry.
- c. Prescribe regulations providing for reimbursement for services furnished.

## CHAPTER 2

### MEDAL OF HONOR (MOH) RECOMMENDATIONS

#### A. PURPOSE

The purpose of this Chapter is to furnish guidance to the Military Departments in the processing of recommendations for the MOH.

#### B. PROCEDURES INVOLVING RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE MOH

1. The Secretary concerned shall establish procedures for processing recommendations for the award of the MOH in his or her Military Department. Minimally, those recommendations shall contain the endorsement of the subordinate Unified Combatant Commander or the JTF Commander, if involved; the Unified Combatant Commander concerned; and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. After endorsement by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the recommendation shall be referred to the Secretary concerned for appropriate action.

2. The Army and Air Force MOH recommendations must be entered formally into official channels in two years of the act warranting the recommendation, and awarded in three years (except as provided in title 10 U.S.C. 3744 or 8744 (reference (e) and Section 1130 of title 10, U.S.C. (reference (a))). The Navy-Marine Corps MOH recommendations must be formally entered into official channels in three years of the act warranting the recommendation, and awarded in five years (except as provided in Section 6248 of reference (f) and Section 1130 of reference (a)). However, a Member of Congress can request consideration of a proposal for the award or presentation of a decoration not previously submitted in a timely fashion under reference (a).

3. Recommendations for award of the MOH disapproved by a Secretary of a Military Department, or the Secretary of Defense, may only be resubmitted if new, substantive and material information is provided in the time limits in 10 U.S.C. 3744, 6248, and 8744 (references (e) and f)). The information forming the basis must have been previously unknown and not considered by recommending and disapproving officials. The determination of the existence of new material and substantive information being a basis for reconsideration may not be delegated below the Secretary of a Military Department.

a. The remaining bases for reconsideration are instances in which a Secretary of a Military Department or the Secretary of Defense determines there is evidence of material error or impropriety in the original processing or decision on a recommendation for award of the MOH. Examples of such instances might be loss of accompanying and/or substantiating documents to the recommendation or proven gender or racial discrimination. Determination of the existence of material error or impropriety in the original processing and decision shall not be delegated below



the Secretary of a Military Department. In such cases, the Secretary of Defense shall determine the need for legislation.

b. All other instances of reconsideration shall be limited to those in which the formal recommendation was submitted in statutory time limits, the recommendation was lost or inadvertently not acted on, and when those facts are conclusively established by the respective Secretary of a Military Department or other official delegated appropriate authority. Those provisions are to protect the integrity and purity of purpose of the MOH by ensuring that all relevant information is submitted and considered while the actions are fresh in the minds of the witnesses.

### C. PRESENTATION OF THE MOH

When practical, presentation of the MOH shall be made by the President of the United States, as the Commander in Chief (CINC), in a formal ceremony in Washington, DC. As such, premature public disclosure of information concerning recommendations, processing and approval or disapproval actions is a potential source of embarrassment to those recommended and the Government. Additionally, in the case of approved recommendations, it could diminish the impact of ceremonies at which the presentation is made. Therefore, to prevent premature disclosure, the policy of the Department of Defense is not to comment on any MOH case under consideration. Accordingly, the processing of MOH recommendations shall be handled on a "FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY" basis until the awards are announced officially or are presented.

### D. COURTESIES AND PRIVILEGES AFFORDED MOH RECIPIENTS

1. Each recipient receives a monthly 400 dollar pension from the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA).

2. Enlisted recipients who retire with 20 or more years of Military Service receive a 10-percent increase in retired pay, not to exceed the 75 percent maximum.

3. Recipients are issued a special MOH Travel and Identification Card signed by the Secretary of a Military Department. That entitles recipients who are not on active duty and not military retirees to use space available military air transportation.

4. Unlike military personnel and retirees, MOH recipients may wear their uniforms at any time or place they choose.

5. Recipients who are not on active duty and not military retirees are issued a DoD Identification Card, as are their family members. It authorizes them military commissary, post exchange, and theater privileges. All of the Services, consistent with DoD policy, authorize use of morale, welfare, and recreation activities, including honorary club membership without dues.

6. Children of MOH recipients are not subject to quotas if they are qualified and desire to attend one of the U.S. military academies.

7. MOH recipients receive invitations to attend Presidential inaugurations and accompanying festivities. Military recipients and those who are civil servants have traditionally been authorized administrative absence instead of chargeable leave to attend.

8. The VA provides a special engraved headstone for deceased recipients of the MOH.

9. MOH recipients should be accorded on-base billeting commensurate with the prestige associated with the MOH.

## CHAPTER 3

### DOD DECORATIONS

#### A. INTRODUCTION

1. Military decorations are awarded in recognition of individual heroism, meritorious achievement, or meritorious service. In the United States, the tradition of military decorations can be traced back to the American Revolution. The first medals were not part of an organized, systematic plan of awards, but were intended to recognize certain individuals for special occasions. Initially, there were six medals awarded by the Continental Congress.

2. The MOH was the first decoration to be designed and authorized for U.S. Service members since General Washington's Badge of Military Merit. On December 21, 1861, President Abraham Lincoln approved the establishment of a MOH for enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps. Within 7 months (July 12, 1862), the President authorized a similar decoration for enlisted members of the U.S. Army.

3. Throughout the history of the Armed Forces of the United States, nearly 60 different decorations have evolved. Changes in eligibility criteria have been made over the years and, in some cases, decorations have fallen into disuse; however, the basic hierarchy remains unchanged. The MOH remains the highest military decoration that this Nation can bestow on a Service member and lesser degrees of recognition are acknowledged by other decorations in descending order from the MOH.

4. Although a formal system for recognition was established, not until 1963 were steps taken to resolve the one major deficiency in the system. No means existed by which Service members assigned to joint activities could be recognized by any decoration other than a Service decoration. Sixteen years after the formation of the Department of Defense, the first Defense decoration--the Joint Service Commendation Medal--was authorized by the Secretary of Defense for award to Service members assigned to joint activities. As with Service decorations, Defense decorations have evolved to where today there are a total of five Defense decorations that complement noncombat Service decorations.

5. Sections B. through D., below, outline the specific policies and procedures that apply to those five Defense decorations and to those Service members eligible for consideration.

#### B. GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. Unless otherwise stated, only those members of the Armed Forces of the United States who have rendered superior meritorious service while permanently assigned to a joint activity or assigned to a JTF Headquarters shall be eligible for consideration of a Defense decoration.

2. While Service members permanently assigned to staff or faculty positions of joint-Service schools are eligible for Defense awards, students of such schools are not.

3. Individuals permanently assigned to joint duty organizations are eligible for Defense awards consideration. However, eligibility for joint awards does not constitute eligibility for JDA credit, as governed by 10 U.S.C. 668 (reference (g)).

4. Individual mobilization augmentees (IMAs) permanently assigned to joint activities are also eligible for Defense awards consideration.

5. Being under operational control of a joint activity does not constitute Defense award eligibility. Personnel who are assigned to Military Department components that are subsequently attached to a joint activity for administrative or exercise purposes shall not be eligible for a Defense decoration. (Individual Service members performing as part of a unit whose mission is Service-specific (e.g., mobile training teams) are not eligible for Defense awards.)

6. DoD decorations will be awarded for recognition of outstanding achievement. In recognition of outstanding achievement (as defined in Chapter 1, subsection B. 3., above). Defense decorations may be awarded to Service members on temporary duty (TDY) to a joint activity. The achievement must be of a truly outstanding nature. Only under the most unusual circumstances will the Defense Distinguished Service Medal (DDSM), Defense Superior Service Medal (DSSM) or Defense Meritorious Service Medal (DMSM) be awarded as an impact award for outstanding TDY ACHIEVEMENT. The DDSM and the DSSM are specifically intended to recognize exceptionally distinguished service and exceptionally superior service, respectively, and to honor an individual's accomplishments over a sustained period. Likewise, the DMSM recognizes exceptionally meritorious service performed at levels up to but which do not merit recognition through the DSSM. For awards purposes, the word "service" is defined as "a period of time greater than 12 months and encompassing an individual's entire joint assignment."

7. No Defense decoration shall be awarded or presented to any Service member whose entire service during or after the time of the distinguished act, achievement, or service has not been honorable.

8. Any Defense decoration for a distinguished act, achievement, or service may be revoked if facts, later determined, would have prevented original approval of the decoration. Commanders or staff directors becoming aware of any such instances must immediately report the circumstances and make recommendations, through channels, to the awarding authority for review and determination of appropriate action. Awarding authorities must seek advice from their legal staff in all cases where there is doubt as to the appropriateness of the award action. A decoration also should be revoked if the basis for which it was awarded no longer exists (e.g., the Service member's permanent change of station (PCS) assignment was canceled). When the awarding authority has determined that a Defense decoration should be revoked, the original orders should be revoked and the Service member notified by the parent Military Service.

9. The number of decorations that may be awarded to a Service member is not limited; however, only one decoration is awarded for the same act, achievement, or period of service. Additionally, Defense decorations may not be awarded to any Service member for an act, achievement, or period of service for which a Service decoration has been awarded.

10. Multiple decorations shall be denoted by an oak-leaf cluster worn on the suspension and Service ribbon of the medal.

11. Service members who may retire from active duty from a joint assignment shall not be used to request or justify a higher level award than the actual service, achievement, or tenure in the joint assignment supports. In other words, Defense award recommendations must be based purely on the tour of joint service and not the Service member's entire career. In those instances where length of the joint terminal assignment, or degree of responsibility, would not qualify a Service member for an appropriate level Defense award on retirement, recommending officials may consider recommending the Service member for a Service award. Any Defense decoration may be awarded on retirement or separation of an eligible Service member. That award recommendation must stand on its own and not take into account the Service member's previous assignments.

12. Defense decorations may be awarded posthumously. When so awarded, they may be presented to an appropriate representative of the deceased, as determined by the awarding authority.

13. Military miniature and full size medals can be manufactured and sold by certified manufacturers with the exception of the Medal of Honor under the OSD Memorandum (reference (h)). The Institute of Heraldry, U.S. Army, is designated to act in behalf of the Department of Defense in establishing regulations governing control in manufacture and quality of decorations.

14. Replacement of Defense Decorations

a. The Service member to whom a Defense decoration has been awarded or the representative of a Service member to whom a Defense decoration was posthumously awarded may receive a replacement decoration without cost, if the previously issued medal, ribbon, or other device for wear with or in place of an individual decoration has been lost, destroyed, or rendered unfit for use, without fault or neglect on the part of the recipient or the representative. All other replacement decorations are replaced at cost. Miniature decorations are not replaced by the Department of Defense. Such miniatures must be purchased from commercial sources at the Service member's expense.

b. Requests for replacement decorations shall be submitted in accordance with the procedures established by the Military Service concerned. For those Defense decorations that the Military Services are unable to obtain through normal supply channels, the Military Service

concerned should obtain the decoration from the Chief, Military Personnel Division; Personnel and Security Directorate; Washington Headquarters Services, Washington, DC 20301-1155.

15. Requests for exceptions to any policy or procedure pertaining to Defense decorations shall be forwarded to the ASD(FM&P), or to the Director, Joint Staff for Service members permanently assigned to joint organizations or activities that report to or through the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Disapproval of such requests may be made at any level of command.

### C. GENERAL PROCEDURES

1. Each recommendation for a Defense decoration is evaluated on the merits of the justification submitted. The justification must be specific, factual and provide concrete examples of exactly what the person did, how well he or she did it, and what the impact or benefits were and how they significantly exceeded expected performance of duty.

2. All recommendations for Defense decorations shall be submitted by official memorandum or letter (original plus 3 copies) through command or staff channels to the appropriate approval authority using the format shown in figure 3-1. The JTF and special program offices must process award recommendations through the Executive Agent and, where applicable, the appropriate Principal Staff Assistant. The narrative justification for either the DDSM or the DSSM shall not exceed two single-spaced typewritten pages, and for lesser Defense decorations it shall not exceed one single-spaced typewritten page. Supporting documentation only should be included when such documentation is essential to the recommendation.

3. All recommendations placed in official channels must be forwarded to the designated authority for approval or disapproval. Where appropriate, intermediate endorsing officials or commanders may recommend disapproval or comment on the propriety of lesser or higher awards if they do not favor the requested decoration. Placement in official channels is defined as "signed by the initiating official and endorsed by a higher official in the chain of command."

4. Each recommendation for a Defense decoration must be entered administratively into command or staff channels within one year of the act, achievement, or service to be recognized.

5. Authorities shall administratively review recommendations and prepare the appropriate certificates for approved decorations:

a. In preparing certificates, the name of the issuing agency, command, or office shall be typed or lettered above the "Command or Office" line on the left. The signature block of the approval authority shall be typed on the lower right above the "Secretary of Defense" line. (The overprinting or typing of the word "For" on the approval line is unnecessary.)

b. Guidance for preparation of citations is outlined at Appendix H. The awarding authority will no longer prepare the citations for Defense decorations (DDSM, and below). Recommending commands will prepare citations as outlined in Appendix H and include a copy

of the citation with the award recommendation. The awarding authority will continue providing the certificate, medal set and folder.

6. Lost Recommendations. Recommendations officially placed into command or staff channels in the prescribed time limitations, but which were not acted on through loss or inadvertence, may be resubmitted at any time within the 2 years after the distinguished act, achievement, or service for consideration to the appropriate awarding authority. Lost recommendations must be forwarded through the same official channels and are contingent upon the requirements described in paragraphs C.6.a. through c., below. Recommendations not so documented shall be returned without action. The resubmission must include the following:

a. A copy of the original recommendation or its substantive equivalent. Minimally, the recommendations should be accompanied by statements, certificates, and affidavits corroborating the events or services involved. The person signing a reconstructed award recommendation must be identified clearly in terms of his or her official relationship to the intended recipient at the time of the act or during the period of service to be recognized.

b. Conclusive evidence that the recommendation was officially placed in command or staff channels in the prescribed time limit (subsection C. 4., above).

c. Conclusive evidence of the loss of the recommendation or the failure to act on the recommendation through inadvertence.

7. Reconsideration of Disapproved Recommendations.

a. A request for reconsideration of a disapproved or downgraded recommendation must be placed in official channels within 1 year from the date of the awarding authority's decision. One time reconsideration by the award authority shall be conclusive. However, a Member of Congress can request a review of a proposal for the award or presentation of a decoration (or the upgrading of a decoration) that is not authorized to be presented or awarded due to limitations established by law or policy for timely submission of a recommendation (reference (e)).

b. Recommendations are submitted for reconsideration only if new, substantive and material information is furnished and the time limits specified in paragraph C.7.a. above do not prevent such action. Requests for reconsideration must be forwarded through the same official channels as the original recommendation. The additional justification for reconsideration must be in letter format, not to exceed two single-spaced typewritten pages. A copy of the original recommendation, with all endorsements, and the citation must be attached.

c. If the reconsideration is approved and when a lesser decoration has already been approved, action is taken by the awarding authority to revoke the lesser awarded Defense decoration.

#### D. SPECIFIC PROVISIONS

##### 1. Defense Distinguished Service Medal (DDSM)

a. Authorized by E.O. 11545 (reference (i)).

b. The DDSM shall only be awarded to officers of the Armed Forces of the United States whose exceptional performance of duty and contributions to national security or defense have been at the highest levels. Such officers have direct and ultimate responsibility for a major activity or program that significantly influences the policies of the U.S. Government. Only under the most unusual circumstances will the DDSM be awarded as an impact award for outstanding TDY achievement. The DDSM is specifically intended to recognize exceptionally distinguished service and to honor an individual's accomplishments over a sustained period.

(1) Normally, such broad responsibilities shall be held by only the most senior officers whose duties bring them into direct and frequent contact with the Secretary of Defense and the other senior officials within the Government. Examples of such positions are the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; the Chiefs and the Vice Chiefs of the Military Services, including the Commandant and the Assistant Commandant of the Marine Corps; and the CINCs and the Deputy CINCs of the Unified Combatant Commands.

(2) The DDSM also may be awarded to other senior officers who serve in positions of great responsibility, or to an officer whose direct and individual contributions to national security or defense are recognized as being so exceptional in scope and value as to be equivalent to contributions normally associated with positions encompassing broader responsibilities.

c. The DDSM, as the highest Defense decoration, may only be awarded by the Secretary of Defense. Under no circumstances may the awarding authority be delegated.

d. The DDSM shall be placed in precedence after the MOH and the Distinguished Service Crosses of the Armed Forces, but before the Distinguished Service Medals of the Armed Forces.

e. All recommendations for award of the DDSM to members of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, or the Unified Combatant Command Headquarters or activities reporting to or through the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, shall be processed through the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, for recommendation. These recommendations shall not be boarded at the Joint Staff level. The Director, Joint Staff, for the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, shall forward his recommendations to the Chief, Military Personnel Division, Personnel and Security Directorate, WHS, for boarding and processing. Recommendations should be submitted to arrive at the Joint Staff no later than 90 days before the desired presentation date.

f. All other recommendations for award of the DDSM shall be submitted to the Chief, Military Personnel Division, Personnel and Security Directorate, Washington Headquarters



Services (WHS), for boarding and processing. Recommendations should be submitted to the WHS no later than 90 days before the desired presentation date.

2. Defense Superior Service Medal (DSSM)

- a. Authorized by E.O. 11904 (reference (j)).
- b. The DSSM shall be awarded only to members of the Armed Forces of the United States who, after February 6, 1976, rendered superior meritorious service in a position of significant responsibility. Only under the most unusual circumstances will DSSM be awarded as an impact award for outstanding TDY achievement. The DSSM is specifically intended to recognize exceptionally superior service, and to honor an individual's accomplishments over a sustained period.
- c. The DSSM shall be awarded only by the Secretary of Defense.
  - (1) The Director, Joint Staff, for the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff has been delegated approval or disapproval authority for Service members assigned to the Joint Staff, and those Service members assigned to Joint organizations. That authority may not be delegated further.
  - (2) Approval or disapproval authority for all other qualifying Service members is delegated to the DA&M, OSD, for the ASD(FMP). That authority may not be further delegated.
- d. The DSSM shall be placed in precedence after the MOH, the Distinguished Service Crosses of the Services, the DDSM, the Distinguished Service Medals of the Services, and the Silver Star, but before the Legion of Merit.
- e. Recommendations approved by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff shall be processed entirely by the Joint Staff. All other recommendations shall be forwarded to the Chief, Military Personnel Division, Personnel and Security Directorate, WHS, for processing. Recommendations should be submitted no later than 90 days before the desired presentation date.

3. Defense Meritorious Service Medal (DMSM)

- a. Authorized by E.O. 12019 (reference (k)).
- b. The DMSM shall only be awarded to members of the Armed Forces of the United States who, after November 3, 1977, distinguished themselves by noncombat meritorious achievement or service. Only under the most unusual circumstances will the DMSM be awarded as an impact award for outstanding TDY achievement. The DMSM is specifically intended to recognize exceptionally meritorious service performance and to honor an individual's accomplishments over a sustained period.

c. The DMSM shall be awarded in the name of the Secretary of Defense.

(1) Authority to award the DMSM is hereby delegated to the following:

(a) The DA&M for Service members assigned to the OSD; the DoD Field Activities; the joint DoD activities that report directly to an OSD Principal Staff Assistant or for which the Secretary of a Military Department has been designated as an "Executive Agent"; the multilateral and bilateral organizations; and the other offices in the Executive Branch, the Executive Agencies and Departments, or the independent establishments and Government corporations. (See "United States Government Manual 1987/88," (reference (1)).)

(b) The Director, Joint Staff for Service members assigned to the Joint Staff and those Agencies and activities reporting directly to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff that are not delegated approval authority for that decoration.

(c) The Commanders in Chief of the Unified or Combined Commands, for Service members assigned to their respective Headquarters or joint activities directly under their operational control. They also may approve that award for the commander, his or her staff, and other Service members attached to a JTF as individuals (not as members of an assigned and/or attached unit).

(d) The Supreme Allied Commander, Europe; the Supreme Allied Commander, Atlantic; the U.S. Representative to the Military Committee, NATO; the Defense Advisor, U.S. Mission NATO; and the CINC, North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD), for Service members assigned in their respective headquarters or associated Agencies.

(e) The Directors of Defense Agencies (except the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) and Defense Security Assistance Agency (DSAA)), for Service members assigned to their respective Agencies.

(f) The Commander, U.S. Forces Korea, for U.S. Service members assigned to their headquarters or joint activities reporting directly to that command.

(g) The President, National Defense University (NDU), for Service members assigned to the University, the National War College, and the Industrial College of the Armed Forces.

(h) The Commandant, Armed Forces Staff College, for Service members assigned to that College.

(2) That authority may be delegated further at the discretion of the awarding authority to general or flag officers of the Armed Forces of the United States in the grade of O-7 or civilian equivalents when they occupy established command or staff positions. Such authority must be

delegated in writing and documentation maintained indefinitely by the organization receiving the authority.

d. The DMSM shall take precedence after the DSSM, the Legion of Merit, and the Bronze Star Medal, but before the Military Services' Meritorious Service Medal.

e. Recommendations for the DMSM shall be submitted to the appropriate approval authority for processing. In those instances where the approval authority rests with the DA&M, OSD, or the Director, Joint Staff, the recommendation shall be submitted for processing to the Chief, Military Personnel Division, Personnel and Security Directorate, WHS, or the DJS no later than 90 days before the desired presentation date.

#### 4. Joint Service Commendation Medal (JSCM)

a. Authorized by the Secretary of Defense, June 25, 1963.

b. The JSCM shall be awarded only to members of the Armed Forces of the United States who, after January 1, 1963, distinguished themselves by meritorious achievement or service.

c. The JSCM shall be awarded in the name of the Secretary of Defense.

(1) Authority to award the JSCM is hereby delegated to the following:

(a) The DA&M, OSD, or designee, for awards to Service members assigned to the OSD; the DoD Field Activities; the joint-DoD activities that report directly to an OSD Principal Staff Assistant or for which the Secretary of a Military Department has been designated as an "Executive Agent"; the multilateral and bilateral organizations; and the other offices in the Executive Branch, Executive Agencies and Departments, or independent establishments and Government corporations. (See "The United States Government Manual 1987/88" (reference (1)).)

(b) The Director, Joint Staff, for Service members assigned to the Joint Staff and to those joint activities reporting directly to or through the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, or the Joint Staff, that are not delegated approval authority.

(c) The CINCs of the Unified or Combined Commands for Service members assigned to their respective Headquarters or joint activities directly under their operational control. They also may approve that award for the commander, his or her staff, and other Service members attached to a JTF as individuals (not as members of an assigned and/or attached unit).

(d) The Supreme Allied Commander, Europe; the Supreme Allied Commander, Atlantic; the U.S. Representative to the Military Committee, NATO; the Defense Advisor, U.S. Mission NATO; and the CINC, NORAD, for Service members assigned their respective commands or associated Agencies.

(e) The Directors of Defense Agencies (except the DARPA and the DSAA), for Service members assigned to their respective Agencies.

(f) The Commander, U.S. Forces Korea, for Service members assigned to their headquarters and to those joint activities reporting directly to that command.

(g) The President, NDU, for Service members assigned to the University, National War College, Industrial College of the Armed Forces, and Armed Forces Staff College.

(h) The Commandant, Armed Forces Staff College, for Service members assigned to the College.

(i) The Executive Director, Military Postal Service Agency, for Service members assigned to his or her Agency.

(j) The Commander, Military Entrance Processing Command.

(2) That authority may be delegated further at the discretion of the awarding authority to general or flag officers of the Armed Forces of the United States in the grade of O-7 or civilian equivalent, when they occupy established command or staff positions. Such authority must be delegated in writing.

d. The JSCM shall take precedence with, but before, the Service Commendation Medals. A bronze "V" is authorized if the citation is for an act or service involving direct participation in combat operations during the period June 25, 1963 to March 31, 1976. Effective April 1, 1976, the "V" device is authorized if the citation is approved for valor (heroism) in a designated combat area.

e. Recommendations for the JSCM shall be submitted to the appropriate approval authority for processing. In those instances where the approval authority rests with the DA&M, OSD, or the Director, Joint Staff, the recommendation shall be submitted for processing to the Chief, Military Personnel Division, Personnel and Security Directorate, WHS, or the Joint Staff no later than 90 days before the desired presentation date.

##### 5. Joint Service Achievement Medal

a. Authorized by the Secretary of Defense, August 3, 1983.

b. The JSAM shall be awarded only to members of the Armed Forces of the United States below the grade of O-6 who, after August 3, 1983, distinguished themselves by outstanding performance of duty and meritorious achievement.

c. The JSAM shall be awarded in the name of the Secretary of Defense.

(1) Authority to award the JSAM is hereby delegated to the following:

(a) The Secretary of Defense or the OSD Principal Staff Assistants for Service members assigned to either the OSD, the DoD Field Activities, or the joint DoD activities for which a Principal Staff Assistant has been designated "Executive Agent for the Secretary of Defense."

(b) The DA&M, OSD, or designee for Service members assigned to multilateral and bilateral organizations; and other offices with the Executive Branch, Executive Agencies and Departments, or independent establishments and Government corporations. (See "The United States Government Manual 1987/88" (reference (1)).

(c) The DJS, for Service members assigned to the Joint Staff and to the joint activities reporting directly to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff that are not delegated approval authority for that decoration.

(d) The CINCs of Unified or **Combined** Commands for Service members assigned to their respective Headquarters or joint activities directly under their operational control. They also may approve that award for the commander, his or her staff, and other Service members attached to a JTF as individuals (not as members of an assigned and/or attached unit).

(e) The Supreme Allied Commander, Europe; the Supreme Allied Commander, Atlantic; the U.S. Representative to the NATO Military Committee; the Defense Advisor, U.S. Mission NATO; the CINC, NORAD; and the Commander, U.S. Forces Korea, for Service members assigned to their respective commands or Agencies, as reflected in joint manpower documents.

(f) The Directors of Defense Agencies (except the DARPA and the DSAA) for Service members assigned to their respective Agencies.

(g) The President, NDU, for Service members assigned to the University, the National War College, the Industrial College of the Armed Forces, and the Armed Forces Staff College.

(h) The Executive Director, Military Postal Service Agency, for Service members assigned to that activity.

(i) The Secretary of a Military Department who has been designated previously as the "Executive Agent for a joint function" by the Secretary of Defense, the Deputy Secretary of Defense, or the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

(j) The Commander, Military Entrance Processing Command.

(2) That authority may be delegated further in writing to an officer in the grade of O-6 in the Armed Forces of the United States or to a civilian of equivalent rank who is occupying an established command or staff position.

(3) The authority to disapprove recommendations is given to officers with award authority.

d. The JSAM shall take precedence with, but before, the Achievement Medals of the Armed Forces.

e. Recommendations for the JSAM shall be submitted to the appropriate approval authority for processing. In those instances where the approval authority rests with the individuals specified in subparagraphs D.5.c.(1)(a) and D.5.c.(1)(b), above, recommendations shall be submitted after approval to the Chief, Military Personnel Division, Personnel and Security Directorate, WHS, for processing.

MEMORANDUM FOR (approval authority)  
THROUGH: (if applicable)

SUBJECT: Recommendation for Award of the (as applicable)

Under the provisions of DoD 1348.33-M, (date), the following Service member is recommended for award of the (as applicable):

- a. (Grade, name, Service, and social security number.)
- b. (Organization of assignment.)
- c. (Title and duty assignment at the time of act or service. Include Service, Joint Manpower Program paragraph, and/or line number or Joint Duty Authorization List, number, as applicable).
- d. (Inclusive dates for which recommended.)
- e. Service member to be (reassigned permanent change of station on \_\_\_\_\_), (relieved from active duty on \_\_\_\_\_). (If presentation is desired at gaining activity provide forwarding address of the servicing military personnel office.)
- f. (If presentation is desired before departure, state required presentation date and provide complete mailing address. If the decoration, citation, and certificate are to be hand carried by a representative of the unit, provide name and telephone number of contact.)
- g. (Previous Defense awards and inclusive dates.)
- h. No other award for this Service member for this action is pending, and no previous award has been made for the act or service described herein. (It is the responsibility of the recommending official to ensure compliance with this policy.)

Attached is a narrative description of (achievement performed or service rendered):

(Instructions: The narrative should be type written and should provide specific, factual, and concrete examples of exactly what the Service member did, how it was done, what benefits or results were realized, and why or how such benefits or results significantly exceeded superior performance of duty.)

(Signature of Recommending Official)

Attachments

1. Narrative
- 2. Citation**
3. Supporting documentation (if appropriate)

Figure 3-1. Sample Format for Award Recommendation.

## CHAPTER 4

### THE JOINT MERITORIOUS UNIT AWARD

#### A. INTRODUCTION

1. Unit awards recognize entire organizations for outstanding heroism or achievement performed during periods of war, international tension, national emergencies, or extraordinary situations that involve national interests. They are not intended to recognize single, individual actions, or the actions of a sub-element of a unit or organization, but instead to acknowledge the combined efforts of every member of a unit or organization.

2. Appendix B describes the U.S. unit awards that have been authorized for the Armed Forces of the United States. Until 1981, the accomplishments of joint activities could only be recognized by Service unit awards. Due to the very nature of those activities and the varying criteria among the Services, it became necessary to establish a means by which joint activities could be recognized. With the JMUA, the Department of Defense provides a consistent means for recognizing such activities.

3. The JMUA, awarded in the name of the Secretary of Defense, is intended to recognize joint units and activities for meritorious achievement or service, superior to that which is normally expected. The policies and procedures pertaining to that unique award are outlined in sections B. through H, below.

#### B. ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

1. All joint units and activities (as defined in Chapter 1, paragraph B. 1.) are eligible for award of the JMUA in recognition of exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service. However, a unit's or activity's outstanding accomplishment of its normally assigned and expected mission is not in and of itself sufficient justification for award approval. Instead, qualifying achievements must be superior to that which is expected under one of the following conditions and should be operational in nature.

- a. During action in combat with an armed enemy of the United States.
- b. In a declared national emergency situation.
- c. Under extraordinary circumstances that involve national interests.

2. The JMUA shall not be awarded to any DoD activity that has received any other unit award for the same achievement or period of service.

3. Only those members of the Armed Forces of the United States who were present at the time and directly participated in the service or achievement for 30 days or more, or for the period cited if less than 30 days, shall be authorized to wear the JMUA ribbon. Members must be permanently assigned or attached by official orders to the joint unit receiving the JMUA. Local commanders may waive, on an



individual basis, the 30-day minimum time requirement for individuals (e.g., Reserve personnel on active duty and TDY and/or TAD personnel), who, in the opinion of the commander contributed directly to the achievement cited, and were assigned on official orders to the awarded unit during the approved time frames.

4. A JTF headquarters may be awarded the JMUA. If a JTF headquarters is awarded the JMUA, every member permanently assigned or attached TDY or TAD to the JTF headquarters is eligible to wear the JMUA ribbon. Assigned and/or attached (including TDY and/or TAD) status is determined by official orders that specify the JTF headquarters as the duty unit.

5. Service units or individuals deployed in support of a JTF, but not assigned and/or attached to the JTF by official orders, are not eligible for the JMUA, even if they are under the operational control of the JTF. The Services may award appropriate Service unit awards to their units assigned and/or attached to a JTF.

#### C. PREPARATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Recommendation for the JMUA must be in narrative form (see figure 4-1, below). Minimally, the recommendation must include the following:

- a. Name and location of unit, activity or organization.
- b. Inclusive dates for the award.
- c. Citation.
- d. A narrative justification containing specific and factual data about what the activity accomplished, how it was done, what the benefits or results were, and why or how the achievement or service significantly exceeded normal unit duty performance. The narrative justification shall not exceed three single-spaced typewritten pages. Supporting documents, as appropriate, may be attached.
- e. A listing of qualifying Service members attached but not permanently assigned, detailing full name, rank and/or rate, social security number, branch of Service, and permanent unit at the time of the award period. That list must be sorted or grouped by branch of Service.

2. Award recommendations shall be endorsed by commanders at all levels.

#### D. SUBMISSION OF RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations for the JMUA shall be submitted through command channels, as follows:

1. Recommendations for joint activities that report directly to an OSD Principal Staff Assistant or to the Secretary of a Military Department, for which he or she has been designated the "Executive Agent for the Secretary of Defense," shall be forwarded through those channels and to the Chief, Military

Personnel Division, WHS. DA&M will forward a copy of the approval letter to the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Military Manpower and Personnel Policy) (DASD(MPP)), Office of the ASD(FMP).

2. Recommendations for joint activities that report directly to or through the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff shall be forwarded to the Director, Joint Staff.

#### E. APPROVAL AUTHORITY

The JMUA is awarded in the name of the Secretary of Defense; however, authority to award is delegated to the following:

1. The ASD(FMP), or designee, for activities that report directly to an OSD Principal Staff Assistant or for which the Secretary of a Military Department has been designated the "Executive Agent for the Secretary of Defense." ASD (FMP) delegated authority to Director, Administration and Management, to approve or disapprove JMUA and grant exceptions to policy for award recommendations under the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness Memorandum (reference (m)).

2. The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, or designee, for activities that report directly to or through the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

#### F. RECONSIDERATION

A Member of Congress can request a review of a proposal for the award or presentation of a decoration (or the upgrading of a decoration) that is not authorized to be presented or awarded due to limitations established by law or policy for timely submission of a recommendation (reference (a)).

#### G. MANNER OF WEAR

1. The JMUA shall have precedence after the Presidential Unit Citation, but before the Military Service unit awards.

2. An oak-leaf cluster is authorized for wear for each additional award of the JMUA.

3. Civilians within an organization awarded the JMUA will be awarded a civilian JMUA lapel pin.

4. Streamers shall be obtained by the unit through normal supply channels. Eligible units of a JTF awarded the JMUA are authorized streamers in accordance with their Service's policies.

#### H. EXCEPTIONS TO POLICY

Requests for exceptions to policies or determinations about eligibility for the JMUA shall be forwarded through appropriate command channels to the Chief, Military Personnel Division, Personnel

and Security Directorate, WHS. WHS is authorized to approve, disapprove, and grant exceptions to policy for JMUA under the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness Memorandum (reference (m)). The DJS has authority to grant exceptions for those units who report directly to, or through the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Disapproval of requests may be made at any level having an established command or staff position authorized in the grade of O-8.

(Letterhead of Initiating Joint Activity)

MEMORANDUM FOR MILITARY PERSONNEL DIVISION, PERSONNEL AND  
SECURITY DIRECTORATE, WASHINGTON HEADQUARTERS  
SERVICES, OR  
THE CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF

SUBJECT: Recommendation for Award of the Joint Meritorious Unit Award (JMUA)

Under the provisions of DoD 1348.33-M, the following DoD activity is recommended for award of the JMUA:

- a. Unit, activity, or organization.
- b. Location, such as installation, city, state, and country.
- c. Inclusive dates (YYMMDD) for which recommended.
- d. Previous JMUAs awarded to this DoD activity (inclusive dates (YYMMDD)).

No other unit award is pending for this DoD activity regarding this action, and no unit award has been made previously for the achievement or service described herein.

Attached is a narrative description of the achievement performed or service rendered:

(Instructions: The narrative should be specific and factual, providing concrete examples of exactly what the recommended unit did, how it was done, what benefits or results were realized, and why or how the achievement or service significantly exceeded normal unit duty performance.)

Signature of Recommending Official

Attachments-5

1. Narrative
2. Citation
3. Supporting Documentation (if required)
4. Service member listing (IAW paragraph C.1.e., above)
5. Eligible ships and/or subordinate units (if required)

Figure 4-1. Sample Format for JMUA Recommendation

## SAMPLE CITATION

DoD

Seal

## CITATION

To Accompany the Award of the  
JOINT MERITORIOUS UNIT AWARD

to the

(unit, activity, or organization)

The (unit, activity, or organization) distinguished itself by exceptionally meritorious (achievement or service) from (inclusive dates (YYMMDD)). During this period. . .

(Instructions: Prepare in smooth form, limiting the body of the citation to 16 double-spaced typewritten lines. If it is necessary to extend the citation beyond 16 lines, single spacing shall be acceptable. Leave a 1/2-inch space above the seal line so that the seal can be affixed to the citation. The body of the citation shall be straightforward in style, with short, simple, direct, and accurate facts. The narrative must be unclassified.)

By their exemplary performance of duty, the members of the (unit, activity, or organization) have brought great credit to themselves and to the Department of Defense.

Figure 4-2. Sample Citation - JMUA.

## CHAPTER 5

### U.S. NONMILITARY DECORATIONS

#### A. PURPOSE

The purpose of this Chapter is to furnish policy guidance to the Military Departments about the recognition and wearing of U.S. nonmilitary decorations.

#### B. POLICY

1. Members of civilian groups recognized under Section 1123, title 10, U.S.C. (reference (n)) shall not receive military decorations if the recognized group had a civilian system of decorations. Such civilian decorations are considered by the Department of Defense as equivalent to military awards that would have been issued to military members for similar acts, achievements, or periods of service. That policy conforms to DoD guidance that prevents multiple awards for the same acts, achievements, or periods of service. (See Chapter 3, subsection B.10., above.)

2. Members of the Armed Forces of the United States who are authorized to accept and wear U.S. nonmilitary decorations shall observe the following when wearing such decorations or the ribbons symbolic, thereof:

a. U.S. nonmilitary decorations shall be worn immediately following U.S. military decorations and preceding service medals.

b. Normally, when a Service member has been awarded and is authorized to wear more than one U.S. nonmilitary decoration, such decorations shall be worn in the order of date of acceptance. However, there are two exceptions to that policy. For members of the Military Services, when two or more decorations from the same Agency are worn, the order shall be in accordance with the precedence established by the awarding Agency regardless of date of acceptance. For members of the U.S. Coast Guard, precedence for all U.S. nonmilitary decorations shall be determined by the Commandant, U.S. Coast Guard.

c. No U.S. nonmilitary decoration shall be worn on the Service member's uniform, unless at least one U.S. military decoration or Service medal is worn at the same time.

## CHAPTER 6

### DoD SERVICE MEDALS

#### A. INTRODUCTION

1. Service medals, campaign medals, and service ribbons denote participation by a Service member in a campaign, war, national emergency, expedition, or the fulfillment of specified Service requirements in a creditable manner. Those awards take precedence immediately after nonmilitary decorations and are normally worn in the order earned. However, actual precedence varies depending on the Service member's branch of Military Service. Appendix D describes all the U.S. service medals, campaign medals, and service ribbons that have been authorized for the Armed Forces of the United States.

2. Since World War II, there have been over 100 service medals, campaign medals, and service ribbons authorized. In most instances, the Military Services control the policies as they pertain to their Service members. However, there are nine service medals that are considered Defense service awards and, as such, the policies fall under the purview of the ASD(FMP). Those service awards are as follows:

- a. Prisoner of War Medal.
- b. National Defense Service Medal.
- c. Antarctica Service Medal.
- d. Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal.
- e. Vietnam Service Medal.
- f. Southwest Asia Service Medal.
- g. Armed Forces Service Medal.
- h. Humanitarian Service Medal.
- i. Military Outstanding Volunteer Service Medal.

3. Policies and procedures for non-Defense service awards and their appurtenances are determined by the Secretary concerned and, as such, appropriate Military Service regulations should be consulted in determining a Service member's entitlement to a particular award.

## B. PRISONER OF WAR (POW) MEDAL

### 1. Eligibility Requirements

a. Authorized by Section 1128, title 10, U.S.C. reference (o)).

b. Authorized for any person who, while serving in any capacity with the U.S. Armed Forces, was taken prisoner and held captive after April 5, 1917.

(1) Civilians and Foreign Nationals. The POW Medal shall be issued only to U.S. and foreign civilians who have received credit for U.S. military service, as determined by the DoD Civilian and/or Military Service Review Board and Advisory Board under DoD Directive 1000.20 (reference (p)). The period of creditable military service must include the period of captivity from date of capture through date of release. While no minimum time period of captivity exists as eligibility criteria for the POW Medal, the Services should determine each case on its merits using the language in 10 U.S.C. and the Secretary of Defense Memorandum (references (e), (f) and (q)). The Secretary of Defense authorized on January 27, 1990, the POW Medal for the Philippine Commonwealth Army and Recognized Guerrilla Unit Veterans who were held captive between December 7, 1941, and September 26, 1945.

(2) Missing in Action. The POW Medal only shall be issued to the legal next-of-kin (NOK) of military personnel or civilians who have received credit for U.S. military service and whose POW status officially has been confirmed and recognized as such by the Military Departments. The NOK of persons listed as "missing, but for whom there is no evidence of having been a POW" shall not be issued the POW Medal. Return of remains, in and of itself, does not constitute evidence of POW status. The NOK of the POWs who die in captivity may be issued the POW Medal irrespective of the length of the captivity period.

(3) Hostages, Detainees, and Internees. The POW Medal shall be issued only to those taken prisoner by foreign armed forces that are hostile to the United States, under circumstances which the Secretary concerned finds to have been comparable to those under which persons have generally been held captive by enemy armed forces during periods of armed conflict. For that medal, armed conflicts are defined as "World War I, World War II, Korean Conflict, Vietnam Era and Southwest Asia Conflict."

c. Character of Service. Any person convicted by a U.S. military tribunal of misconduct or a criminal charge or whose discharge is less than honorable based on actions while a POW is ineligible for the medal. The POWs whose conduct was not in accord with the Code of Conduct and whose actions are documented by U.S. military records, are ineligible for the medal. Resolution of questionable cases shall be the responsibility of the Secretaries concerned.

2. Subsequent Awards. No more than one POW Medal shall be awarded. For subsequent acts justifying award of the medal, service stars shall be awarded and worn on the suspension and service ribbon of the medal. A period of captivity terminates on return to U.S. military control.



Escapees who do not return to U.S. military control and are recaptured by an enemy do not begin a new period of captivity for subsequent award of the POW Medal.

3. Presentation. While service medals (unlike decorations for valor, meritorious achievement, and service) are not normally presented in formal military ceremonies, military representatives of the Active and Reserve components may participate in POW Medal presentation ceremonies, if requested, under guidance and procedures issued by the Secretaries of the Military Departments. Additionally, veterans organizations, former POW associations, public officials, etc., may receive and present the medal to former POWs or their NOK. Engraving of the POW Medal, if desired, shall be at the expense of the recipient.

4. Manner of Wearing. Section 1128 of title 10, U.S.C., "Prisoner-of-war medal: issue," (reference (o)) establishing the POW Medal specifies that it shall be displayed immediately following decorations awarded for individual heroism, meritorious achievement, or meritorious service, and before any other service medal, campaign medal, or service ribbon authorized to be displayed. To ensure consistency among the Services, the POW Medal shall be placed ahead of the Good Conduct Medal in the order of precedence.

5. Posthumous Awards. The POW Medal may be awarded posthumously and, when so directed, may be presented to such representatives of the deceased as the Secretary concerned considers appropriate.

6. Procedures for Issuing the POW Medal. The Military Departments shall receive requests for, and issue, the POW Medal to eligible individuals or their NOK, as follows:

a. All requests for the POW Medal will be initiated by eligible former POWs, or their NOK, using a personal letter addressed to the appropriate Service Records Center located at 9700 Page Boulevard, St. Louis, Missouri 63132-5199.

b. Veterans organizations, former POW associations, public officials, etc., may receive requests for the medal from former POWs, or their NOK, and forward them to the appropriate Service Records Center. Such organizations and/or individuals would agree to receive the medals and subsequently present, or forward, them to the requester.

c. After verification of POW status and character of service of the former POW, the medal shall be forwarded through mail in accordance with the desires of the requester (directly to the requester or to a third party for presentation). A cover letter explaining the background and symbolism of the medal shall accompany the medal.

d. The Services shall issue the medal to eligible active duty former POWs and reflect the award in appropriate records.

## C. NATIONAL DEFENSE SERVICE MEDAL (NDSM)

### 1. Eligibility Requirements

a. Authorized by E.O. 10448 and the Secretary of Defense Memorandum, (references (r) and (s)).

(1) Honorable active service as a member of the Armed Forces of the United States for any period between June 27, 1950 and July 27, 1954, or between January 1, 1961 and August 14, 1974. During those periods, Service members in the following categories shall NOT be eligible for the NDSM:

(a) Members of the Guard and Reserve Forces on short tours of active duty to fulfill training obligations under an inactive duty training program.

(b) Any Service member on TDY or TAD to serve on boards, courts, commissions, and similar organizations.

(c) Any Service member on active duty for the sole purpose of undergoing a physical examination.

(2) Honorable service as a member of the Armed Forces of the United States for any period between August 2, 1990, and November 30, 1995. Service members on active duty, members of the Selected Reserve in good standing, and members of other than the Selected Reserve who were called to active duty shall also be eligible. During that period, Service members in the following categories shall NOT be considered eligible:

(a) Any Service member on active duty for the sole purpose of undergoing a physical examination.

(b) Any member of the Individual Ready Reserve, the Inactive National Guard or the Standby or Retired Reserve whose active duty service was for training only, or to serve on boards, courts, commissions, and similar organizations.

b. Exceptions to policy criteria in subparagraphs C.1.a. (1) and (2), above, may be granted by the Military Departments.

c. Notwithstanding these limitations, any member of the United States Coast Guard or the Reserve or Guard Forces of the Armed Forces who, between January 1, 1961 and August 14, 1974, became eligible for award of either the AFEM or the Vietnam Service Medal or between August 2, 1990 and November 30, 1995, became eligible for award of the Southwest Asia Service Medal shall be eligible for award of the NDSM.

2. Subsequent Award. A bronze service star shall be worn on the suspension and service ribbon of the NDSM by Service members who earned the medal during two different periods of eligibility (e.g., during the period 1961 through 1974, and during the period 1990 through 1995).

3. Posthumous Awards. The NDSM may be awarded posthumously.

#### D. ANTARCTICA SERVICE MEDAL

##### 1. Eligibility Requirements

a. Any person who, from January 2, 1946, to a date to be announced, meets any of the following qualifications shall be eligible to receive the Antarctica Service Medal: (For that award, Antarctica is defined as the "area south of latitude 60S." The Antarctica Service Medal is authorized by DoD Instruction 1348.9, "Antarctica Service Medal," (reference (t)).)

(1) Any member of the Armed Forces of the United States, U.S. citizen, or resident alien of the United States, who as a member of a U.S. expedition, participates in or has participated in scientific, direct support, or exploratory operations in Antarctica.

(2) Any member of the Armed Forces of the United States, U.S. citizen, or resident alien of the United States, who participates in or has participated in a foreign Antarctic expedition in Antarctica in coordination with a U.S. expedition and who is or was under the sponsorship and approval of competent U.S. Government authority.

(3) Any member of the Armed Forces of the United States who participates in, or has participated in, flights as a member of the crew of an aircraft flying to or from the Antarctic continent in support of operations in Antarctica.

(4) Any member of the Armed Forces of the United States, U.S. citizen, or resident alien of the United States who serves or has served in a U.S. ship operating south of latitude 60S in support of U.S. programs in Antarctica.

(5) Any person, including citizens of foreign nations, not fulfilling the qualifications under subparagraphs D.1.a.(1) through D.1.a.(4), above, or paragraph D.1.b., below, but who participates in or has participated in a U.S. Antarctic expedition in Antarctica at the invitation of a participating U.S. Agency may be given the award by the Secretary of the Department under whose cognizance the expedition falls, provided the commander of the military support force, as senior U.S. representative in Antarctica, considers that the member has performed outstanding and exceptional service and shared the hardships and hazards of the expedition.

b. Subsequent to June 1, 1973, minimum time limit for award is 30 days under competent orders to duty at sea or ashore, south of latitude 60S. Individuals assigned to duty at an outlying station on the Antarctic continent may qualify for the award after 15 days. Effective July 1, 1987, flight crews of aircraft providing logistics support from outside the Antarctic area may

qualify for the award after 15 missions (one flight in and out during any 24-hour period equals one mission). The days do not have to be consecutive.

2. Subsequent Awards. No Service member shall be authorized to receive more than one Antarctica Service Medal. Subsequent awards shall be denoted by wearing of appropriate devices on the suspension and service ribbon of the medal.

3. Devices

a. Clasps. Personnel who stay on the Antarctic continent during the winter months shall be eligible to wear a bronze clasp with the words "Wintered Over" on the suspension ribbon of the medal. A gold clasp is authorized for the second wintering-over period, and a silver clasp is worn to denote the third or subsequent wintering-over period. Not more than one clasp shall be worn on the suspension ribbon of the medal.

b. Disk. The first wintering-over eligibility shall be denoted by a bronze disk worn on the service ribbon of the medal. A gold disk shall represent the second wintering-over period. A silver disk shall represent the third or subsequent wintering-over period. No more than one disk may be worn on the service ribbon.

4. Manner of Wearing. The Antarctica Service Medal shall take precedence immediately after the Korean Service Medal.

5. Posthumous Awards. The Antarctica Service Medal may be awarded posthumously.

E. ARMED FORCES EXPEDITIONARY MEDAL (AFEM)

1. Eligibility Requirements

a. Personnel Eligible. The AFEM, authorized by E.O. 10977 (reference (u)), may be awarded to members of the Armed Forces of the United States who after July 1, 1958:

(1) Participate, or have participated, as members of U.S. military units in a U.S. military operation in which Service members of any Military Department participate, in the opinion of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, in significant numbers.

(2) Encounter during such participation foreign armed opposition, or are otherwise placed, or have been placed, in such position that, in the opinion of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, hostile action by foreign armed forces was imminent even though it did not materialize.

b. Categories of Operations. The AFEM may be authorized for the following three categories of operations:

- (1) U.S. military operations.
- (2) U.S. operations in direct support of the United Nations (U.N.).
- (3) U.S. operations of assistance for friendly foreign nations.

c. Definitions

- (1) The "area of operations" is defined as follows:

(a) The foreign territory on which troops have actually landed or are present and specifically deployed for the direct support of the designated military operation.

(b) Adjacent water areas in which ships are operating, patrolling, or providing direct support of operations.

(c) The air space above and adjacent to the area in which operations are being conducted.

(2) "Direct support" is defined as services being supplied to the combat forces in the area of operations by ground units, ships, and aircraft provided it involves actually entering the designated area. That includes ships and aircraft providing fire, patrol, guard, reconnaissance, or other military support.

d. Degree of Participation. Service members must be bona fide members of a unit engaged in the operation or meet one or more of the following criteria:

(1) Be engaged in direct support for 30 consecutive days in the area of operations (or for the full period when an operation is less than 30 days duration) or for 60 nonconsecutive days provided this support involves entering the area of operations.

(2) Be engaged in actual combat, or duty that is equally as hazardous as combat duty, during the operation with armed opposition, regardless of time in the area.

(3) Participate as a regularly assigned crew member of an aircraft flying into, out of, within, or over the area in support of the military operations.

e. Limitations on Awarding Medals. The medal shall be awarded only for operations for which no other U.S. campaign medal is approved. However, this does not prevent award eligibility for subsequent on-going operations if the associated campaign medal has been terminated. No individual shall be eligible for both the AFEM and a campaign medal awarded during a single tour in the designated operation. For operations in which personnel of only one Military Department participate, the medal shall be awarded only if there is no other suitable

award available to that Department. The Military Service of the Service member on which qualification for the award of the AFEM is based shall have been honorable.

f. Election of the AFEM or Vietnam Service Medal. Service members who earned the AFEM for service in Vietnam between July 1, 1958 and July 3, 1965, may elect to receive the Vietnam Service Medal instead of the AFEM. However, no Service member may be issued both medals for service in Vietnam.

g. Wear of the Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal (AFEM) and Southwest Asia Service Medal (SWASM). Service members who earned the SWASM and subsequently become eligible at any time for the Operation SOUTHERN WATCH AFEM may wear both awards, with the exception of those who become eligible for both awards during one tour in Southwest Asia (SWA). Service members who become eligible for both awards during their initial tour in SWA may elect to receive either the SWASM or the AFEM, but may not be issued both medals for a single tour in SWA. Service members who become eligible for both awards during their initial tour in SWA and elect to receive the SWASM may be awarded the AFEM for participation in Operation SOUTHERN WATCH during a subsequent tour in SWA under the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness Memorandum (reference (v)).

2. Approval of Operations. Subsequent to July 1, 1958, the Joint Chiefs of Staff shall designate U.S. military operations that qualify for the AFEM, and they shall specify the degree of participation in designated operations warranting award of the medal. Appendix E identifies those operations that have been approved by the Joint Chiefs of Staff for award of the AFEM.

3. Subsequent Awards. No more than one medal shall be awarded to any one Service member. For each succeeding operation justifying such awards, a service star shall be awarded and worn on the suspension and service ribbon of the medal.

4. Manner of Wearing. The AFEM shall take precedence immediately after the Antarctica Service Medal.

5. Posthumous Awards. The AFEM may be awarded posthumously and, when so awarded, may be presented to such representative of the deceased, as may be deemed appropriate by the Secretary concerned.

## F. VIETNAM SERVICE MEDAL

### 1. Eligibility Requirements

#### a. General

(1) Authorized by E.O. 11231 (reference (w)).

(2) Awarded to all members of the Armed Forces of the United States serving at any time between July 4, 1965 and March 28, 1973, in Vietnam, its contiguous waters, or airspace, thereover.

(3) Awarded to all members of the Armed Forces of the United States serving at any time between July 4, 1965 and March 28, 1973, in Thailand, Laos, or Cambodia, or the airspaces, thereover, and in direct support of operations in Vietnam.

(4) Service members qualified for the AFEM by reasons of service between July 1, 1958, and July 3, 1965, in an area for which the Vietnam Service Medal was authorized subsequently shall remain qualified for that medal. Upon application, any such Service member may be awarded the Vietnam Service Medal instead of the AFEM for such service. However, no Service member shall be entitled to both awards.

(5) For that award, Vietnam and the contiguous waters are defined as "from a point on the east coast of Vietnam at the juncture of Vietnam with China southeastward to 21 degrees N. latitude, 108 degrees, 15 minutes E. longitude; thence, southward to 18 degrees N. latitude, 108 degrees, 15 minutes E. longitude; thence southeastward to 17 degrees, 30 minutes N. latitude, 111 degrees E. longitude; thence, southward to 11 degrees N. latitude, 111 degrees E. longitude; thence, southwestward to 7 degrees N. latitude, 105 degrees E. longitude; thence, westward to 7 degrees N. latitude, 103 degrees E. longitude; thence, northward to 9 degrees, 30 minutes N. latitude, 103 degrees E. longitude; thence, northeastward to 10 degrees, 15 minutes N. latitude, 104 degrees, 27 minutes E. longitude; thence, northward to a point on the west coast of Vietnam at the juncture of Vietnam with Cambodia. "

b. Specific

(1) Personnel Eligible. To be eligible a Service member must be as follows:

(a) Attached to or regularly serving for one, or more, days with an organization participating in or directly supporting ground (military) operations.

(b) Attached to or regularly serving for one, or more, days aboard a naval vessel directly supporting military operations.

(c) Actually participate as a crew member in one or more aerial flights directly supporting military operations.

(d) Serve on temporary duty for 30 consecutive days or 60 nonconsecutive days. Those time limitations may be waived for personnel participating in actual combat operations.

(2) Limitation on Medal. The medal shall be awarded only for operations for which no other U.S. campaign medal is approved. No Service member may be issued both the Vietnam

Service Medal and the AFEM for service in Vietnam, and furthermore they shall be entitled to no more than one award of the Vietnam Service Medal.

2. Stars. A bronze service star shall be worn on the suspension and service ribbon of the Vietnam Service Medal for the Service member's participation during the approved campaign periods. Appendix F identifies those campaigns that have been approved.

3. Posthumous Awards. The Vietnam Service Medal may be awarded posthumously.

#### G. SOUTHWEST ASIA SERVICE MEDAL (SWASM)

##### 1. Eligibility Requirements

###### a. General

(1) Authorized by E.O. 12754 (reference (x)).

(2) Individuals authorized that award must have served in support of Operation DESERT SHIELD or DESERT STORM in one or more of the following areas from August 2, 1990 through November 30, 1995: the Persian Gulf, Red Sea, Gulf of Oman, Gulf of Aden, that portion of the Arabian Sea that lies north of 100 N latitude and west 680 E longitude, as well as the total land areas of Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Bahrain, Qatar, and the United Arab Emirates.

(3) Individuals serving in Israel, Egypt, Turkey, Syria, and Jordan (including the airspace and territorial waters) directly supporting combat operations from January 17, 1991, through November 30, 1995, shall also be eligible for award of the medal.

###### b. Specific. To be eligible, a Service member must be:

(1) Attached to or regularly serving for one or more days with an organization participating in ground and/or shore (military) operations.

(2) Attached to or regularly serving for one or more days aboard a naval vessel directly supporting military operations.

(3) Actually participating as a crew member in one or more aerial flights directly supporting military operations in the areas designated in paragraph 6.1.a., above.

(4) Serving on temporary duty for 30 consecutive days or 60 nonconsecutive days. Those time limitations may be waived for people participating in actual combat operations.



## 2. Awarding

a. The Southwest Asia Service Medal may be awarded posthumously.

b. Each Military Department may grant exceptions to the eligibility criteria outlined in subparagraph H.1.b., below, and shall prescribe appropriate regulations for administrative processing, awarding and wearing of the Southwest Asia Service Medal, ribbon, and appurtenances.

3. Stars. One bronze service star shall be worn on the suspension and service ribbon of the Southwest Asia Service Medal for participation in each campaign period (i.e., an individual who participated in one campaign would wear the medal and/or service ribbon with one star). The first campaign period is designated as the "Defense of Saudi Arabia" with corresponding dates of August 2, 1990 through January 16, 1991. The second campaign is designated "Liberation and Defense of Kuwait" from January 17, 1991 to April 11, 1991. The third and final campaign, is designated the "Southwest Asia Cease Fire Campaign," and extends from April 12, 1991, through November 30, 1995. Service members eligible for the SWASM based on participation in Operation PROVIDE COMFORT will wear the medal and service ribbon with star.

## H. ARMED FORCES SERVICE MEDAL (AFSM)

### 1. Eligibility Requirements

a. General. The Armed Forces Service Medal (AFSM) authorized by E.O. 12985 (reference (y)) may be awarded to members of the Armed Forces of the United States who, after June 1, 1992:

(1) Participate, or have participated, as members of United States military units, in a United States military operation that is deemed to be a significant activity; and

(2) Encounter no foreign armed opposition or imminent threat of hostile action.

b. Specific. Service members must be members of a unit participating for 1 or more days in the operation within the designated area of eligibility, or meet one or more of the following criteria:

(1) Be engaged in direct support for 30 consecutive days in the area of eligibility (or for the full period when an operation is of less than 30 days duration) or for 60 nonconsecutive days provided this support involves entering the area of eligibility.

(2) Participate as a regularly assigned crew member of an aircraft flying into, out of, within, or over the area of eligibility in support of the operation.

c. Qualifying Operations

(1) The AFSM may be authorized for significant United States military activities for which no other United States campaign or service medal is appropriate, such as:

(a) Peacekeeping operations.

(b) Prolonged humanitarian operations.

(2) The AFSM may be awarded for United States military operations in direct support of the United Nations (UN) or the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), and for operations of assistance to friendly foreign nations.

d. Guidelines

(1) The AFSM provides recognition to participants who deploy to the designated area of eligibility for the qualifying operation. Outstanding or meritorious performance of nondeployed or remotely located support units and individuals is not justification for award of the AFSM. Such performance may be recognized by appropriate unit and/or individual decorations.

(2) Because the AFSM may be awarded for a prolonged humanitarian operation, distinction between the AFSM and the Humanitarian Service Medal (HSM) must be maintained.

(a) The HSM is an individual award, presented to individuals who are physically present at the site of immediate relief and who directly contribute to and influence the humanitarian action. The HSM is only awarded for service during the identified "period of immediate relief"; eligibility for the HSM terminates once (if) the humanitarian action evolves into an "established ongoing operation beyond the initial emergency condition."

(b) The AFSM is a theater award, authorized for presentation to all participants who meet eligibility requirements established for a designated operation.

(c) For operations in which all deployed participants are awarded the HSM and for which the "period of immediate relief" coincides with the duration of significant deployed operations, award of the AFSM is not authorized.

(d) Humanitarian operations for which some (or all) participants are awarded the HSM, which continue beyond the "period of immediate relief."

e. Definitions

(1) "Significant activity" is defined as a United States military operation considered to be of such a high degree of scope, impact, and national or international significance as to warrant

the permanent commemoration and recognition afforded by award of a campaign or service medal.

(2) "Area of eligibility" is defined as follows:

(a) The foreign territory on which troops have actually landed or are present and specifically deployed for the operation.

(b) Adjacent water areas in which ships are operating, patrolling, or providing direct support of the operation.

(c) The air space above and adjacent to the area in which operations are being conducted.

(3) "Direct support" is defined as services being supplied to participating forces in the area of eligibility by ground units, ships, and aircraft provided it involves actually entering the designated area of eligibility. This includes units, ships, and aircraft providing logistic, patrol, guard, reconnaissance, or other military support within the designated area of eligibility.

f. Limitations on Awarding Medals

(1) AFSM shall be awarded only for operations for which no other United States campaign or service medal is approved.

(2) For operations in which personnel of only one Military Department participate, the AFSM shall be awarded only if there is no other suitable award available to that Department.

(3) The military service of the Service member on which qualification for the award of the AFSM is based shall have been honorable.

(4) Award of the AFSM is not authorized for participation in national or international exercises.

(5) The AFSM shall not be awarded for NATO or UN operations not involving significant, concurrent United States military support operations.

2. Approval and Designation of Area of Eligibility. The Joint Chiefs of Staff shall designate United States military operations subsequent to 1 June 1992 that qualify for the AFSM.

3. Subsequent Awards. No more than one medal shall be awarded to any one Service member. Second and subsequent awards will be denoted by 3/16-inch bronze service stars. A 3/16-inch silver star will be worn instead of 5 bronze stars.

4. Manner of Wearing. The AFSM shall take precedence immediately before the Humanitarian Service Medal.

5. Posthumous Awards. The AFSM may be awarded posthumously and, when so awarded, may be presented to such representative of the deceased as may be deemed appropriate by the Secretary concerned.

## I. HUMANITARIAN SERVICE MEDAL (HSM)

### 1. Eligibility Requirements

a. General. The Humanitarian Service Medal, authorized by E.O. 11965, (reference (z)), may be awarded to members of the Armed Forces of the United States and their Reserve components who, subsequent to April 1, 1975, distinguished themselves as individuals or as members of U.S. military units or ships by meritorious, direct participation in a significant military act, or operation of a humanitarian nature. Direct participation is defined as being physically present at the designated location, having directly contributed to and influenced the action. Designated location is the immediate site(s) of the humanitarian operations as defined by the Presidential request for assistance in the United States or the Department of State (DoS) for overseas areas. When appropriate, the local commander in his or her recommendation may propose specific clarification of designated boundaries based on the intent of the Presidential or Department of State request. Specifically excluded from eligibility are Service members or elements remaining at geographically separated locations or who were assigned to the location but did not make a direct contribution to nor influenced the action. Award of the Humanitarian Service Medal does not prevent or conflict with other medals or ribbons awarded on the basis of unit achievement, or of individual valor, achievement, or meritorious service. No Service member shall be entitled to more than one award of the Humanitarian Service Medal for participation in the same military act or operation of a humanitarian nature.

b. Specific. The following types of military acts or operations may qualify for award of the Humanitarian Service Medal:

(1) Significant assistance in the event of national or international disasters, natural or man-made, such as, but not limited to, earthquakes, floods, hurricanes, typhoons, or conflagrations.

(2) Relief to a starvation area.

(3) Evacuation of personnel from an area threatened by a hostile force.

(4) Support or resettlement of refugees or evacuees.

(5) Other significant military activities, directly related to humanitarian service, as designated in Military Service regulations. These must be above and beyond routine actions.

For example, normal Search and Rescue (SAR) operations conducted by specially trained SAR units would not be eligible for HSM consideration. Similarly, in accordance with the laws and traditions of the seas, the rescue of stricken vessels by naval units would not normally be eligible.

(6) Acts or operations of a similar nature, as determined by the award approval authority.

c. Guidelines. Services rendered in the act or operation being considered must meet the following criteria:

(1) Be of a major significance.

(2) Provide immediate relief, relieve human suffering, and should save lives (property may be a factor).

(3) Must have affected the outcome of the situation (nonaction could produce definite consequences).

(4) Must have specific dates and must be restricted to the period of "immediate relief." Periods beyond immediate relief are considered established ongoing operations beyond the initial emergency conditions and these periods are no longer eligible for the Humanitarian Service Medal.

(5) Must have evidence that the emergency assistance was:

(a) Requested by the President of the United States for assistance in the United States (such as, Presidential Emergency Declaration or established contingency plans issued under Presidential authority).

(b) Requested by the DoS for overseas areas.

d. Exclusions. The Humanitarian Service Medal may not be awarded for services rendered in domestic disturbances involving law enforcement, equal rights demonstrations, or protection of properties.

## 2. Submission of Recommendations

a. Recommendations for the Humanitarian Service Medal originating within a Defense Agency shall be forwarded through appropriate command and staff channels, to include the responsible OSD Principal Staff Assistant, to DASD(MPP).

b. Recommendations for the Humanitarian Service Medal originating within a Military Service shall be forwarded to the Secretary of the Military Department concerned.

c. Recommendations for Humanitarian Service Medal involving the Unified Combatant Commands shall be submitted to the DJS.

d. Recommendations for the Humanitarian Service Medal involving U.S. Coast Guard units or personnel shall be submitted to the Commandant, U.S. Coast Guard.

e. When multi-Service participation is involved, an information copy of the recommendation shall be sent to the Secretary of the Military Department of the Service members involved.

f. Recommendations must be entered into command channels in two years of the military act or operation to be recognized.

g. Upon approval of the recommendation, the award authority shall direct the command authority, who is an officer in the grade of O-6 or a civilian of equivalent rank, to ensure the action of a Service Record entry and award of the medal to the participating individuals. In the case of multi-Service participation, commanders must ensure the personnel servicing centers of all Service members who participated are informed of action required.

3. Recommendations. Recommendations for the Humanitarian Service Medal must include the following:

a. A written justification fully explaining and attesting to the humanitarian aspects of the services rendered by Service members in the act or operation being recommended. The Humanitarian Service Medal is an INDIVIDUAL award. As such, only those individuals who meet the specific requirements and guidelines in subsection F.1., above, shall be eligible for award of the Humanitarian Service Medal.

b. Forwarding endorsements that make specific recommendations for approval or disapproval.

c. Endorsement of the CINC having authority and/or responsibility for the affected area of responsibility outside the Continental United States.

d. Documentation of the Presidential or the DoS for assistance.

4. Award Approval Authority

a. Award of the Humanitarian Service Medal for the DoD Components shall be authorized by the Military Service Secretaries, DASD(MPP), and the DJS (for organizations reporting to or through Chairman of Joint Chiefs of Staff) for the Secretary of Defense, and that authority may be further delegated. The Secretary of Transportation has delegated approval authority to the Commandant, U.S. Coast Guard, and that authority may not be further delegated.

b. Once the recommendation of an operation or action has been authorized, determination of individual eligibility may be delegated to such level of the operational or administrative chain of command as deemed appropriate by the approval authority. Such authority shall not be delegated below the level of O-6 command or civilian equivalent. It is the prerogative of the service centers to determine the need for recordkeeping, such as name lists. Commanders receiving the eligibility delegation must ensure the personnel servicing centers of all participating Service members are informed of the required action. This is true particularly when multi-Service participation occurs.

c. Authority to disapprove recommendations for award of the Humanitarian Service Medal for noncompliance with established criteria contained in this Manual is hereby delegated to the CINCs.

5. Eligible Operations. See Appendix G for those acts or operations that have been approved by the Department of Defense for award of the Humanitarian Service Medal.

6. Subsequent Awards. No more than one Humanitarian Service Medal shall be awarded to any Service member. For subsequent acts or operations justifying award of the medal, service stars shall be awarded and worn on the suspension and service ribbon of the medal.

7. Manner of Wearing. The Humanitarian Service Medal shall be worn immediately after the Armed Forces Service Medal.

8. Posthumous Awards. The Humanitarian Service Medal may be awarded posthumously and, when so directed, may be presented to such representatives of the deceased as the Secretary concerned or the Commandant, U.S. Coast Guard, considers appropriate.

#### J. MILITARY OUTSTANDING VOLUNTEER SERVICE MEDAL (MOVSM)

##### 1. Eligibility Requirements

a. General. The Military Outstanding Volunteer Service Medal (MOVSM), authorized by E.O. 12830 (reference (aa)), may be awarded to members of the United States Armed Forces and their Reserve components, who subsequent to 31 December 1992, perform outstanding volunteer community service of a sustained, direct and consequential nature.

b. Specific. To qualify for award of the MOVSM, a Service member's volunteer service must:

- (1) Be to the civilian community, to include the military family community.
- (2) Be significant in nature and produce tangible results.

(3) Reflect favorably on the Service member's Military Department and the Department of Defense.

(4) Be of a sustained and direct nature.

c. Guidelines

(1) While there is no specific time period to qualify for the MOVSM (for example 500 hours of community service within 24 calendar months), approval authorities shall ensure the service to be honored merits the special recognition afforded by this medal. The MOVSM is intended to recognize exceptional community support over time, not a single act or achievement. Further, it is intended to honor direct support of community activities. For the purpose of this award, attending membership meetings or social events of a community service group is not considered qualifying service, while manning a community crisis action telephone line for a sustained period of time is considered qualifying service. The overall level of volunteer participation and impact of an individual's community service is key to determining whether award of the MOVSM is justified.

(2) The MOVSM recognizes service provided to a community over time, therefore multiple awards of the MOVSM during a single tour of duty are not authorized. However, a sustained record of significant community service performed during successive tours may be considered by approval authorities when adjudicating recommendations for award of the MOVSM.

(3) Service recognized by award of the MOVSM shall be of a voluntary nature, not detailed or tasked, nor performed as part of a military mission (for example, a unit project).

d. Approval Authority. Award of the MOVSM may be approved by the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Force Management Policy, the Secretaries of the Military Departments, and the Director of the Joint Staff (for joint commands or organizations that report to or through the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff). That authority may be further delegated to commanders authorized to award their Service Achievement Medal under the ASD(FMP) Memorandum (reference (bb)).

e. Manner of Wearing. The MOVSM shall take precedence immediately after the Humanitarian Service Medal.

f. The Secretaries of the Military Departments and the Director of the Joint Staff shall establish procedures to ensure compliance with this MOVSM policy as required.



OPTIONAL NOMINATION FORMAT  
MILITARY OUTSTANDING VOLUNTEERS SERVICE MEDAL

I. NOMINEE'S NAME GRADE SSAN SERVICE UNIT SERVICING MIL PERS OFFICE

II. PERIOD FOR WHICH NOMINATED \_\_\_\_\_

III. DESCRIPTION OF COMMUNITY SERVICE

(Provide data for each community activity supported. No more than one activity is required)

A. COMMUNITY ACTIVITY NAME ADDRESS PHONE POINT OF CONTACT

1. BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF MISSION AND POPULATION SERVED

2. PERIOD OF SERVICE \_\_\_\_\_

3. BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF SERVICE RENDERED; IMPACT/RESULTS  
ACHIEVED; APPROXIMATE HOURS CONTRIBUTED

B. COMMUNITY ACTIVITY NAME ADDRESS PHONE POINT OF CONTACT

NOTE: TO LIST SERVICE WITH ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES CONTINUE ON PLAIN  
BOND PAPER IN THE ABOVE FORMAT.

IV. TOTAL HOURS COMMUNITY SERVICE THIS PERIOD \_\_\_\_\_

V. SUPERVISOR'S NAME GRADE DUTY TITLE SIGNATURE DATE

VI. COMMANDER'S COMMENTS

VII. COMMANDER'S CERTIFICATION

This individual performed outstanding volunteer service to the community of a sustained, direct and consequential nature and is recommended for award of the Military Outstanding Volunteer Service Medal. Their service throughout this period was honorable.

COMMANDER'S NAME GRADE DUTY TITLE SIGNATURE DATE

VIII. MILITARY SERVICE AWARD APPROVAL AUTHORITY

APPROVED

DISAPPROVED

AWARDING AUTHORITY NAME GRADE DUTY TITLE SIGNATURE DATE

Figure 6-1. Sample format - MOVSM Nomination

## CHAPTER 7

### FOREIGN DECORATIONS AND SERVICE AWARDS

#### A. INTRODUCTION

1. Section 7342, title 5, U.S.C. (reference (cc)) provides for employees of the U.S. Government, including members of the Armed Forces of the United States, to accept gifts or decorations from a foreign government under certain conditions. No employee of the Department of the Defense, however, may accept, request, or otherwise encourage the offer of a decoration from a foreign government. When possible, employees shall refuse to accept such decorations. Refer to DoD Directive 1005.13 (reference (dd)) for the policies and procedures applicable to the acceptance of gifts from foreign governments.

2. Conforming to the consent of Congress, it is the policy of the Department of Defense that awards from foreign governments may be accepted only in recognition of active combat service or for outstanding or unusually meritorious performance. Activities normally undertaken by the Armed Forces of the United States in support of an ally during peacetime are not considered sufficient to merit foreign individual or unit decorations.

#### B. GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. As used in this Chapter, the following terms apply:

a. Decorations. Any order, device, medal, badge, insignia, emblem, or award tendered by or received from a foreign government. Although a foreign government may label or consider an item to be a decoration, that designation in itself does not mean the item shall be considered a decoration by the U.S. Government. The key factor is whether the item is similar in nature to individual decorations awarded by the U.S. Government.

b. Employee. Every member of the Armed Forces of the United States, or a member of the family and household of any such person. For that explanation, "member of the family and household" means a relative by blood, marriage, or adoption who is a resident of the household.

c. Employing Component. The DoD Component in which the recipient is appointed, employed, or enlisted. If a recipient is not so serving, but is a spouse or dependent of a serving individual, then the employing DoD Component is that in which the serving individual is appointed, employed, or enlisted.

(1) The Military Departments are considered the employing DoD Component for all military and civilian personnel assigned to that Department. The Military Departments also act as the employing DoD Component for all personnel, military and civilian, either directly employed or assigned to the Headquarters of the Unified Combatant Commands.

(2) The OSD is the employing DoD Component for its military and civilian personnel and those of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the DARPA, the DSAA, Service members assigned outside the Department of Defense, the DoD Field Activities, and the other DoD activities not specifically designated as "an employing DoD Component."

(3) The Defense Agencies (except the DARPA and the DSAA) are the employing DoD Components for civilian and military personnel assigned to duty with them.

d. Foreign Government. Includes any unit of foreign governmental authority (including any foreign national, State, local, and municipal government) or any international or multinational organization whose membership is composed of the agents or representatives of any of these foreign governments.

e. Outstanding or Unusually Meritorious Performance. Performance of duty determined by the employing DoD Component to have contributed to an unusually significant degree toward the furtherance of good relations between the United States and the foreign government tendering the decoration. That requires that the service be of national significance to the foreign government and that it be performed under exceptionally difficult, extraordinary, or hazardous conditions.

2. As used in this Chapter, the following responsibilities apply:

a. The ASD(FMP) shall develop policy and provide guidance regarding the acceptance, retention, and wearing of decorations offered by foreign governments.

b. The Assistant Secretaries of Defense (International Security Affairs and International Security Policy) shall make recommendations to the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy as they pertain to the acceptance and retention of foreign decorations. That shall include, when appropriate, a recommendation from the Department Of State.

c. The Heads of the DoD Components, or their designees, shall:

(1) Approve or disapprove employee acceptance of decorations from foreign governments for employees, units, or activities of their DoD Component. This authority may be delegated. However, if the recipient of the decoration is in fact the Head of the DoD Component the approval or disapproval determination must be deferred to the ASD(FMP).

(2) Implement procedures in section D., below, to comply with policies pertaining to the acceptance, retention, and wearing of decorations offered by foreign governments.

d. The DA&M, OSD, shall implement sections of this chapter for OSD civilian and military personnel, as defined in subsection B.1., above.

3. Prior Congressional Consent. Congressional authority has been given to the Armed Forces of the United States to accept decorations proffered by friendly foreign governments in recognition of service performed during the periods indicated in paragraphs B.3.a. through B.3.d., below. However, the decorations must have been presented and accepted by the intended recipient before the expiration date of the applicable law.

a. World War II -- December 7, 1941, through July 24, 1948 (Pub. L. No. 80-134 (1947)), reference (ee)).

b. Berlin Airlift -- June 26, 1948, through September 20, 1951 (Pub. L. No. 81-503 (1950)), reference (ff)).

c. Korean Conflict -- June 27, 1950, through July 27, 1955 (Pub. L. No. 83-354 (1953)), reference (gg)).

d. Vietnam Era -- March 1, 1961, through March 28, 1974 (Pub. L. No. 89-257 (1965)), reference (hh)).

### C. SPECIFIC PROVISIONS

1. The provisions of Section 7342, title 5, U.S.C. (reference (cc)) apply to the following:

a. All members of the Armed Forces of the United States on active duty and all civilian employees of the Department of Defense.

b. All members of the Reserve components of the Armed Forces of the United States, whether or not on active duty.

c. All retired members of the Regular Armed Forces of the United States who are entitled to pay.

d. A member of the family and household of military and civilian personnel designated in paragraphs C.1.a. through C.1.c., above, and all spouses (unless legally separated) and their dependents, as defined in Section 152, title 26, U.S.C. (reference (ii)).

2. The provisions of reference (ii), however, do not apply to the following:

a. Foreign decorations presented or awarded posthumously to a former member of the Armed Forces of the United States.

b. Foreign decorations awarded for services while the recipient was a member of the armed forces of a friendly foreign nation, provided the award was made before employment of the recipient by the U.S. Government.

c. Foreign decorations in the nature of individual skill badges, awards, or similar devices presented as a result of exemplary participation in official military exchange programs.

d. Decorations for service in the Republic of Vietnam (RVN) accepted on or after March 1, 1961, but no later than March 28, 1974.

3. A decoration from a multilateral organization other than the U.N. may be accepted only with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, in accordance with E.O. 11446 (reference (jj)).

4. A decoration accepted without approval by the employing DoD Component shall become the property of the United States and shall be reported as a gift. Decorations that become the property of the United States and are not retained by the employing DoD Component shall be reported to the General Services Administration as excess personal property under the procedures established in DoD Directive 1005.13, "Gifts from Foreign Governments," (reference (dd)).

#### D. PROCEDURES

1. Normally, senior representatives of the Government of the United States are notified initially by representatives of a foreign government of the intent to proffer a decoration to a member of the Armed Forces of the United States. At that point, a determination shall be made by the employing DoD Component as to whether acceptance is authorized.

2. If the intended recipient receives the initial notification, he or she must notify the employing DoD Component to determine whether acceptance is authorized. Circumstances may arise where an advance authorization cannot be made and, in such cases, Service members may make token acceptance of a foreign decoration, presented by or for a friendly foreign government. However, such token acceptance does not constitute an official acceptance, which may only be authorized by the Service member's employing DoD Component.

3. Regardless of whether the Service member receives the initial notification or makes token acceptance of a decoration, the Service member must immediately submit a request through command channels requesting permission to accept the decoration. Failure to request permission to accept, retain, or wear the decoration shall result in the decoration becoming the property of the United States and shall be deposited by the recipient with his or her employing DoD Component for disposal, as prescribed by law. Requests to accept, retain, or wear the decoration shall contain at a minimum the following:

a. Full name, grade, and social security number.

b. Title of decoration, country offering it, date and place of presentation, and name and title of person making the presentation.

c. Recipient's organization and station, and a brief description of the duty assignment during the period being recognized by the decoration.

d. A statement of the service for which the decoration was awarded. Enclose a copy of the citation if one accompanied the decoration; if not, indicate in the request that no citation accompanied the decoration. (Attach a translation if the citation is not in English.)

#### E. FOREIGN SERVICE AWARDS AND DECORATIONS

1. The following non-U.S. service medals have been authorized for acceptance as indicated:

a. Philippine Defense Ribbon. (A full size medal is now available from the Philippine Government for this award.)

(1) Awarded for combat service in the defense of the Philippines from December 8, 1941, to June 15, 1942, if the Service member was:

(a) A member of the Bataan or Manila Bay Forces or of a unit, ship, or airplane under enemy attack.

(b) Assigned or stationed in the Philippine territories or waters for at least 30 calendar days during the period indicated in subparagraph E.1.a.(1), above.

(2) A Service member who meets both conditions cited in subparagraph E.1.a.(1), above, is authorized to wear a bronze star on the service ribbon.

b. Philippine Liberation Ribbon. (A full size medal is now available from the Philippine Government for this award.)

(1) Awarded for participation in the liberation of the Philippines from October 17, 1944, to September 3, 1945, if the Service member did the following:

(a) Participated in the initial landing operations on Leyte or adjoining islands from October 17, 1944 to October 20, 1944. Service members are considered to have participated in such operations if they landed on Leyte or the adjoining islands, were on a ship in the waters of the Philippines, or a crew member of an airplane that flew over Philippine territories during the period indicated.

(b) Participated in any engagement against enemy forces during the campaign on Leyte and the adjoining islands. Service members are considered to have participated in such operations if they were assigned to ground, naval, or air units actually under enemy attack.

(c) Served in the Philippine Islands or aboard ships in the waters of the Philippines for at least 30 calendar days during the period indicated in subparagraph E.1.b.(1), above.

(2) Service members who meet two of the conditions in subparagraph E.1.b.(1), above, are authorized to wear a bronze star on the service ribbon. Service members meeting all three conditions shall wear two bronze stars.

c. Philippine Independence Ribbon. (A full size medal is now available from the Philippine Government for this award.) Awarded to Service members who are recipients of both the Philippine Defense and Philippine Liberation ribbons.

d. United Nations Service Medal (Korea). Awarded to members of the Armed Forces of the United States who participated in the U.N. action in Korea and who are also eligible for the Korean Service Medal.

e. United Nations Medal

(1) Authorized by the Secretary General of the U.N. for specific U.N. missions and actions. E.O. 11139 (reference (kk)) authorizes the Secretary of Defense to approve acceptance and wear by U.S. Service members who meet criteria specified by the Secretary General of the United Nations.

(2) United Nations Medal (UNM) is an all encompassing term used to describe the basic bronze medallion, with the U.N. emblem and the letters U.N. on the obverse, suspended from a ribbon.

(3) Each U.N. mission or action for which a UNM is awarded is commemorated by a suspension and service ribbon of unique colors and design. The ribbon and medallion combination take on the name of the specific operation for which the combination was created; for example, the operation in the former Republic of Yugoslavia is the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR), yielding the UNPROFOR Medal.

(4) Procedures for approval, acceptance and wear of an UNM by U.S. Service members include:

(a) The Secretary General of the U.N. will offer to award a UNM to the Secretary of Defense for U.S. participants in designated U.N. missions or actions, will provide specific award eligibility criteria, and will determine eligibility of individual participants.

(b) The Secretary of Defense is approval authority for acceptance wear of UNM offered for specific U.N. missions or actions. A list of U.N. missions and actions for which the Secretary of Defense has approved acceptance of a UNM by eligible U.S. military participants is at Appendix I.

(c) If approved by the Secretary of Defense, U.S. Service members who meet the criteria may accept and wear the first UNM with unique suspension and service ribbon for which they qualify. To recognize subsequent awards (if approved by the Secretary of Defense) for

service in a different U.N. mission or action, the Service member will affix a bronze service star to the first U.N. suspension and service ribbon awarded.

(d) A UNM will normally be awarded by the Chief of the U.N. Mission to qualifying U.S. Service members prior to their departure from service with the U.N.

f. Republic of Vietnam Campaign Medal. Awarded to members of the Armed Forces of the United States who between March 1, 1961 and March 28, 1973:

(1) Served for 6 months in South Vietnam during the period indicated in Chapter 6, section E., above.

(2) Served outside the geographical limits of South Vietnam and contributed direct combat support to the RVN Armed Forces for an aggregate of six months. Only members of the Armed Forces of the United States who meet the criteria established for the AFEM (Vietnam) or the Vietnam Service Medal during the period of service required are considered to have contributed direct combat support to the RVN Armed Forces.

(3) Did not complete the length of service required in either paragraphs E.1.f. (1) or E.1.f.(2), above, but who, during wartime, were:

(a) Wounded by the enemy (in a military action).

(b) Captured by the enemy during action or in the line of duty, but later rescued or released.

(c) Killed in action or in the line of duty.

(4) Were assigned in Vietnam on January 28, 1973, and who served a minimum of 60 calendar days in Vietnam during the period January 29, 1973 to March 28, 1973.

g. Inter-American Defense Board (IADB) Medal and Ribbon. The IADB medal and ribbon were authorized by the Ninety-first Session of the IADB on December 11, 1945. The Deputy Secretary of Defense Memorandum (reference (II)), authorized the acceptance and wearing of the IADB medal and ribbon by members of the Armed Forces of the United States. The IADB shall be awarded permanently to members of the Armed Forces of the United States who have served on the IADB for at least one year as the Chair of the board, delegates, advisers, officers of the staff, officers of the secretariat, or officers of the Inter-American Defense College. The IADB ribbon shall have the same precedence as the United Nations Service Medal, but the IADB ribbon shall rank below the United Nations Service Medal when the wearer has been awarded both decorations. The IADB medal or badge is worn in accordance with Service policy.

h. Multinational Force and Observers Medal. Awarded to members of the Armed Forces of the United States who, after August 3, 1981, have served with the Multinational Force and



Observers for at least 90 cumulative days. Approval for members of the Armed Forces of the United States to accept and wear that medal was granted by the Deputy Secretary of Defense Memorandum (reference (mm)).

i. Kuwait Liberation Medal (Saudi Arabia)

(1) Authorized by the Government of Saudi Arabia to members of the Coalition Forces who participated in Operation DESERT STORM and the liberation of Kuwait. The Deputy Secretary of Defense Memorandum, reference (nn), authorized the acceptance and wearing of the Kuwait Liberation Medal by members of the Armed Forces of the United States.

(2) To be eligible, U.S. military personnel must have:

(a) Served in support of operation DESERT STORM between January 17 and February 28, 1991, in one or more of the following areas:

1 The Persian Gulf;

2 The Red Sea;

3 The Gulf of Oman;

4 That portion of the Arabian Sea that lies north of 10 degrees north latitude and west of 68 degrees east longitude;

5 The Gulf of Aden; or

6 The total land areas of Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Omar, Bahrain, Qatar, and the United Arab Emirates.

(b) Have been, as follows:

1 Attached to or regularly serving for one or more days with an organization participating in ground and/or shore operations;

2 Attached to or regularly serving for one or more days aboard a naval vessel directly supporting military operations;

3 Actually participating as a crew member in one or more aerial flights supporting military operations in the areas designated above; or

4 Serving on temporary duty for 30 consecutive days during this period. That time limitation may be waived for people participating in actual combat operations.

(3) The Kuwait Liberation Medal may be awarded posthumously.

(4) The Deputy Chief of Staff, Personnel, of each Service, and the Director, Joint Staff, are authorized to grant exceptions to policy for award of that medal. Since the eligibility period and geographic boundaries were specified by the Government of Saudi Arabia, those criteria may not be waived.

(5) The Kuwait Liberation Medal shall follow the Republic of Vietnam Campaign Medal in precedence, as in E.1.f., above.

(6) The Military Departments shall prescribe appropriate regulations for the administrative processing, awarding, and wearing of the Kuwait Liberation Medal, ribbon, and appurtenances.

j. Kuwait Liberation Medal (Kuwait)

(1) Authorized by the Government of Kuwait to members of the United States military who participated in Operations DESERT SHIELD and DESERT STORM. The Secretary of Defense Memorandum (reference (oo)) authorized the acceptance and wearing of the Kuwait Liberation Medal (K) by members of the Armed Forces of the United States.

(2) To be eligible, U.S. military personnel must have:

(a) Served in support of Operation DESERT SHIELD and DESERT STORM between August 2, 1990 and August 31, 1993, in one or more of the following areas:

1 The Arabian Gulf;

2 The Red Sea;

3 The Gulf of Oman;

4 That portion of the Arabian Sea that lies north of 10 degrees north latitude and west of 68 degrees east longitude;

5 The Gulf of Aden; or

6 The total land areas of Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Omar, Bahrain, Qatar, and the United Arab Emirates.

(b) Have been, as follows:

1 Attached to or regularly serving for one or more days with an organization participating in ground and/or shore operations;

2 Attached to or regularly serving for one or more days aboard a naval vessel directly supporting military operations;

3 Actually participating as a crew member in one or more aerial flights directly supporting military operations in the areas designated above; or

4 Serving on temporary duty for 30 consecutive days or 60 nonconsecutive days during this period. That time limitation may be waived for people participating in actual combat operations.

(3) The Kuwait Liberation Medal may be awarded posthumously.

(4) The Deputy Chief of Staff, Personnel, of each Service, and the Director, Joint Staff, are authorized to grant exceptions to policy for award of Kuwait Liberation Medal (K). Since the eligibility period and geographic boundaries were specified by the Government of Kuwait, those criteria may not be waived.

(5) The Kuwait Liberation Medal (K) shall follow the Kuwait Liberation Medal from the government of Saudi Arabia in precedence, as in paragraph E.1.i., above.

(6) The Military Departments shall prescribe appropriate regulations for the administrative processing, awarding, and wearing of the medal, ribbon, and appurtenances.

k. NATO Medal

(1) Authorized by the Secretary General of NATO for specific NATO operations. In accordance with Executive Order 11446 (reference (jj)), the Secretary of Defense, with concurrence of the Secretary of State, may approve acceptance and wear by U.S. Service members who meet criteria specified by the Secretary General of NATO.

(2) Acceptance of the NATO Medal has been approved for U.S. military personnel who serve under NATO command or operational control in direct support of NATO operations in the former Republic of Yugoslavia, or as designated by SACEUR, from 1 July 1992 through a future date to be determined.

(3) The NATO Medal shall have the same precedence as the United Nations Medal, but shall rank immediately below the United Nations Medal when the wearer has been awarded both decorations.

(4) The NATO medal presentation set received from a NATO representative may include a ribbon clasp denoting the specific operation for which the award was made. U.S. Service members are authorized to retain the ribbon clasp if presented; however, the wearing of

ribbon clasps with the NATO medal or service ribbon is not authorized for U.S. Service members. U.S. Service members may wear only the basic medal or service ribbon.

(5) To recognize subsequent awards (if approved by the Secretary of Defense) for service in a different NATO operation, U.S. Service members will affix a bronze service star to the NATO Medal suspension ribbon and service ribbon.

(6) The NATO Medal will normally be presented by the Allied Command Europe headquarters exercising operational command or control over U.S. military units or individuals prior to their departure from service with NATO.

2. The following non-U.S. ribbons have been authorized for wear, as indicated:

a. Philippine Republic Presidential Unit Citation. For service in defense and liberation of the Philippines during World War II. Also subsequently awarded to Army, Navy, and Marine Corps units for selected disaster relief operations.

b. Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation. For service in Korea from June 27, 1950 to July 27, 1953.

c. Vietnam Presidential Unit Citation. For humanitarian assistance given during August-September 1954 in evacuation of civilians from North and Central Vietnam.

d. Republic of Vietnam Gallantry Cross with Palm Unit Citation. Awarded by the RVN to units for valorous combat achievements.

e. Republic of Vietnam Civil Actions Unit Citation. Awarded by the RVN to units in recognition of meritorious civil action service.

## CHAPTER 8

### ARMED FORCES DECORATIONS FOR FOREIGN MILITARY PERSONNEL

#### A. INTRODUCTION

1. It is the DoD policy to recognize individual acts of heroism, extraordinary achievement or meritorious achievement on the part of Service members of friendly foreign nations when such acts have been of significant benefit to the United States or materially contributed to the successful prosecution of a military campaign by Armed Forces of the United States. Such acts or achievements shall be recognized through the award of an individual U.S. decoration.

2. U.S. campaign and service medals shall not be awarded to members of foreign military establishments.

3. The provisions of this Chapter do not apply to the following:

a. Emblems, badges, or trophies awarded for the attainment of a prescribed degree of skill, proficiency, or excellence of performance.

b. The Antarctica Service Medal awarded to citizens of foreign nations.

c. Other recognition awarded in accordance with the DoD Incentive Awards Program outlined in DoD Directive 5120.15 (reference (pp)).

4. With the exception of the decorations identified in subsections B.1. and B.3., below, the Secretary of Defense shall approve all proposals to award U.S. military decorations to foreign nationals.

#### B. DECORATIONS TO FOREIGN NATIONALS

##### 1. Decorations for Foreign Military Personnel Engaged in Direct Support of Operations

a. Foreign military personnel in ranks comparable to the grade of O-6, and below, at the time the act was performed and at the time the decoration is presented, may be awarded:

(1) The Silver Star, the Distinguished Flying Cross, the Bronze Star, or the Air Medal for valorous acts in actual combat in direct support of operations.

(2) The Soldier's Medal, the Navy and Marine Corps Medal, or the Airman's Medal for heroic acts in direct support of operations, but not involving actual combat.

(3) The Bronze Star for meritorious service in direct support of combat operations.

b. The award of those decorations listed in subparagraphs B.1.a.(1) through B.1.a.(3), above, to foreign military personnel shall be based on an act or service that would satisfy the criteria governing the award of the decoration to a member of the Armed Forces of the United States.

c. Those decorations shall be awarded by the Secretary concerned or, as designated.

d. Before the awarding of any decoration listed in subsection B.1., above, the approving authority shall coordinate with the appropriate U.S. Embassy to ensure that the decoration is consistent with the overall interests of the United States.

## 2. Legion of Merit

a. The Legion of Merit, in the following degrees, is awarded to individuals who distinguish themselves by "exceptional meritorious conduct in performance of outstanding service" to the United States according to Executive Order 9260 "Legion of Merit," (reference (qq)):

(1) Degree of Chief Commander. Awarded by the President of the United States, upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Defense, after concurrence by the Secretary of State, to the foreign chiefs of state or the heads of government.

(2) Degree of Commander. Awarded by the Secretary of Defense, after the concurrence of the Secretary of State, to individuals holding a rank equivalent to a U.S. Military Service Chief of Staff, or higher position, but not to chiefs of state.

(3) Degree of Officer. Awarded by the Secretary of Defense, after the concurrence of the Secretary of State, to individuals of the following rank or position:

(a) Officers of general or flag rank serving in positions below the equivalent of a U.S. Military Service Chief of Staff.

(b) Officers in ranks parallel with colonel or equivalent, for service in positions comparable to those normally held by general or flag officers in the Armed Forces of the United States.

(c) Foreign military attaches.

(4) Degree of Legionnaire. Awarded by the Secretary of Defense, after the concurrence of the Secretary of State, to all others eligible under Executive Order 9260 (reference (qq)).

b. Certificates and citations to accompany recommendations for the Legion of Merit shall be prepared, as follows:

(1) Degree of Chief Commander

(a) The certificate shall be prepared for signature of the President at the lower right and signature of the Secretary of Defense at the lower left.

(b) The citation shall be prepared for signature of the Secretary of Defense and for affixing of the DoD seal.

(2) Degrees of Commander, Officer, and Legionnaire

(a) The certificate shall be prepared for signature of the Secretary of Defense at the lower right and the Head of the DoD Component or the Unified Commander initiating the recommendation at the lower left.

(b) The citation shall be prepared for signature of the Secretary of Defense and for affixing the DoD seal.

3. Awards of a Military Department Meritorious Service Medal, Commendation Medal, or Achievement Medal

a. The Meritorious Service Medal, Commendation Medal, or Achievement Medal of a particular Military Department may be awarded to a member of the armed forces of a friendly foreign nation who, after June 1, 1962, distinguished himself or herself by extraordinary achievement or meritorious service that has been of mutual benefit to a friendly nation and the United States, according to E.O. 11448 (reference (rr)) and Presidential Memorandum (reference (ss)).

b. The awarding of any of those decorations to a member of the Armed Forces of a friendly foreign nation shall be based on an act or a service that would satisfy the criteria governing the award of that decoration to a member of that Military Department.

c. Those decorations may be awarded by the Secretary concerned or by such officers as he or she may designate.

d. Those decorations may not be awarded to a general or flag officer of a friendly foreign nation without the approval of the Secretary of Defense.

C. RESPONSIBILITIES

1. THE HEADS OF THE DOD COMPONENTS AND THE UNIFIED COMBATANT COMMANDERS shall ensure that awards to foreign military personnel clearly meet the requirements of section B., above, and that those recommendations exceeding the 6-month period specified in subsection D.4., below, are disapproved, unless due to simple administrative delay or unusual circumstances. A full explanation shall be required for those cases forwarded beyond the 6-month period.

2. THE HEAD OF THE DOD COMPONENT, OR THE UNIFIED COMBATANT COMMANDER, initiating the recommendation of an award to a member of a foreign military establishment shall request the pertinent military counterintelligence organization to conduct a counterintelligence records check in conjunction with the initiation of the award recommendation.

3. THE DIRECTOR, DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY, shall review the award recommendations, and conduct counterintelligence and biographic file checks to ensure the foreign military nominee has committed no act or engaged in any activity wherein the award of a U.S. decoration would cause embarrassment to the United States and shall provide the recommending DoD Component or Unified Combatant Commander with a statement of concurrence or nonconcurrence.

4. THE UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR POLICY shall coordinate, in the OSD, the recommendations for an award requiring Secretary of Defense approval, and shall obtain a statement of concurrence from the Secretary of State, or designated representative, when required.

5. THE DIRECTOR, WASHINGTON HEADQUARTERS SERVICES (WHS), shall maintain a stock of Legion of Merit certificates for all the DoD Components and the Unified Combatant Commands.

#### D. PROCEDURES

1. On receipt of the counterintelligence check, the initiating DoD Component or Unified Combatant Commander shall forward it to the DIA for review. The DIA shall prepare and return to the recommending DoD Component or Unified Combatant Command a biographic sketch together with a statement of concurrence in the proposed award and citation.

2. A recommendation from a DoD Component or an Unified Combatant Commander for an award requiring approval of the Secretary of Defense or a higher authority shall include the items in paragraphs D.2.a. through D.2.f., below. Recommendations initiated by Unified Combatant Commanders may bypass the Service and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff coordination. However, information copies should be provided.

a. Covering memorandum to the Secretary of Defense recommending approval and, where appropriate, a proposed memorandum for the Secretary of Defense to the President recommending approval.

b. Approved citation and, where appropriate, the approved certificate.

c. Biographic sketch on the individual to receive the award.



d. Statement of concurrence by the U.S. Chief of Mission and the U.S. Defense Attache (if one is assigned) to the country of the recipient of the award.

e. Statement of concurrence from the DIA.

f. Additional documentation supporting the recommendation.

3. If considered desirable, the USD(P) should request the Department of State to obtain the foreign country's clearance for the award.

4. Recommendation for an award should reach the USD(P) in six months after completion of the period of service for which the award is being recommended to ensure coordination with the DoS. On clearance by that office, the recommendation then shall be forwarded to the OSD for appropriate action.

5. After the award is approved, the recommending DoD Component or Unified Combatant Commander shall:

a. Make necessary arrangements, coordinating with the appropriate Ambassador or U.S. Defense Attache, for presenting the award. Once approved, unnecessary security or administrative processing should be avoided to ensure prompt recognition is given to the intended recipient.

b. Ensure that a miniature medal is included in the award package to be presented to the individual.

6. Scheduling of presentation ceremonies and public announcements regarding individual awards shall be avoided until approval of the award is granted.

## CHAPTER 9

### OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE IDENTIFICATION BADGE

#### A. INTRODUCTION

The Office of the Secretary of Defense Identification Badge (hereafter referred to as the "OSD Badge"), authorized under 10 U.S.C. 1125 (reference (tt)), provides a distinct identification of military staff members while assigned and, after reassignment, indicates that the Service member has satisfactorily served on the Secretary of Defense's staff.

#### B. POLICY

1. Description of the OSD Badge. The OSD Badge consists of a silver sunburst of 33 rays and a gold annulate with 13 stars on which is imposed an eagle with a shield on its breast grasping 3 crossed arrows. The OSD Badge is produced in two dimensions, a full-size (2 inches in diameter) and a miniature badge (1 1/2 inches in diameter).

##### 2. Manner of Wearing

a. The uniform regulations of the Military Services shall govern the wearing of the OSD Badge.

b. Lapel pin replicas of the OSD Badge are not issue items. Purchased through civilian sources or the Pentagon Tri-Service clothing sales, they may be worn by the civilian OSD staff at their own discretion.

#### C. ELIGIBILITY

1. Temporary. The Chief, Military Personnel Division, Personnel and Security Directorate, WHS, shall issue one full size and one miniature OSD Badge to all Service members during inprocessing, when they are assigned on a permanent basis to any of the following organizational elements:

- a. The immediate Offices of the Secretary and the Deputy Secretary of Defense.
- b. The Offices of the USDs.
- c. The Offices of the ASDs.
- d. The Office of the Comptroller of the Department of Defense.
- e. The Office of the GC, DoD.

- f. The Office of the Inspector General of the Department of Defense (IG, DoD).
- g. The Offices of the ATSDs or Deputy Secretary of Defense.
- h. The Office of the Defense Advisor, U.S. Mission to NATO.
- i. The Offices of the Directors of Net Assessment, Operational Test and Evaluation (OT&E), the Ballistic Missile Defense Organization (BMDO), the Advance Research Projects Agency (ARPA), the DSAA, and the DA&M.
- j. The DoD Field Activities.

## 2. Permanent

a. Active Duty Service Members. On completion of 1 year of duty with any of the elements specified in subsection C.1., above, a Service member, including a Reserve component officer serving on a statutory tour or enlisted member serving under the 10 U.S.C. (reference (tt)) shall be entitled to permanent possession of the OSD Badge, if any of the following criteria is satisfied:

(1) Assignment to the permanent staff in an authorized billet charged against the OSD personnel ceiling on or after January 31, 1961, for no less than one year.

(2) Temporarily assigned with OSD, approved by the DA&M, OSD, for no less than one year. That includes the OSD Fellowship Program.

(3) Any combination of subparagraphs C.2.a.(1) and C.2.a.(2), above, totaling more than 1 year.

b. Reserve Components. Members of the Reserve components who are assigned to any of the organizational elements specified in subsection C.1., above, shall be entitled to permanent possession of the OSD Badge, if they have been assigned to an individual mobilization augmentee position for not less than two years and have performed at least 24 days of active duty for training in such position, on or after January 1, 1979.

## D. ISSUANCE OF CERTIFICATE OF ELIGIBILITY

A certificate of eligibility shall be prepared by the Chief, Military Personnel Division; Personnel and Security Directorate, WHS, and shall constitute the authority for purchase of permanent issue of the OSD Badge. It must be authorized and approved by one of the following:

1. The Secretary of Defense.
2. The Deputy Secretary of Defense.

3. The USD.
4. The ASD.
5. The GC, DoD.
6. The IG, DoD.
7. The Assistant to the Secretary of Defense.
8. The Defense Advisor, U.S. Mission to NATO.
9. The Directors of Net Assessment, OT&E, BMDO, the ARPA, the DSAA, and the DA&M OSD; or the DoD Field Activities.

E. PROCEDURES

1. The Chief, Military Personnel Division, Personnel and Security Directorate, WHS, shall provide the completed SD Form 525, "Office of the Secretary of Defense Identification Badge Certificate" to the approving official for presentation.
2. The authorizing official shall:
  - a. Complete the endorsement of the notice of eligibility and return it to the Chief, Military Personnel Division, Personnel and Security Directorate, WHS.
  - b. Present the certificate to the recipient.

## CHAPTER 10

### APPURTENANCES

#### A. SERVICE DEVICES

Devices are affixed to service or suspension ribbons to denote additional awards or participation in a specific event. Numerous devices have been authorized for the various decorations and service awards awarded to members of the Armed Forces of the United States. In most instances, the Services determine the manner in which these devices shall be worn. However, in the case of Defense awards, the devices to be worn are determined by the ASD(FMP). The devices that have been authorized for wear on the service and suspension ribbons of Defense awards are:

1. Oak-Leaf Cluster. Oak-leaf clusters are issued in three sizes and two colors. The larger size is worn on the suspension ribbon of the medal, the middle size on the service ribbon, and the smaller size on the miniature medals and ribbons. The two colors are bronze and silver. The bronze oak-leaf cluster is used for the 2nd through the 5th, 7th through 10th, etc., entitlement or award. A silver oak-leaf cluster is used for the 6th, 11th, and so forth, entitlement or award, or instead of five bronze oak-leaf clusters. The oak-leaf cluster is worn on the service and suspension ribbon of all Defense decorations and the JMUA (with the exception of the Coast Guard).

2. Service Stars. The service star is a bronze or silver five-pointed star, 3/16 inch in diameter. A silver star is worn instead of five bronze service stars. The service star is worn on the Prisoner of War Medal, the National Defense Service Medal, the Korean Service Medal, the Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal, the Vietnam Service Medal, the Humanitarian Service Medal, the Southwest Asia Service Medal, the Armed Forces Service Medal, and the Military Outstanding Volunteer Service Medal.

3. Antarctica Service Medal Clasp. That is a bronze, gold, or silver bar, 1/4-inch wide and 1/2-inches long, bearing the words "Wintered Over." It is worn only on the suspension ribbon of the medal. The clasp is authorized for personnel who stay on the Antarctic continent during the winter months. The bronze clasp represents the first winter-over, the gold clasp the second winter, and the silver clasp the third and later winters. Only one clasp may be worn on the suspension ribbon.

4. "V" (Valor) Device. That device is a metallic bronze, letter "V" that represents valor. It is worn on the suspension and service ribbon of the JSCM when the medal was awarded for acts or service involving direct participation in combat operations on or after June 25, 1963. (When worn with gold stars, the "V" device is always worn centered on the service ribbon. When worn with oak-leaf clusters, the "V" device is worn to the wearer's right of the clusters. Only one "V" device is worn, regardless of the number of times earned.).

## B. GOLD STAR LAPEL BUTTON

1. The Gold Star Lapel Button authorized by 10 U.S.C. 1126 (reference (uu)) is made up of a gold star 1/4 inch in diameter mounted on a purple disk 3/4 inch in diameter. The star is surrounded by gold laurel leaves in a wreath 5/8 inch in diameter. The opposite side bears the inscription, "United States of America Act of Congress, August 1966," with space for engraving the initials of the recipient. The button shall be available with pin-joint and safety-catch fastener or with pin and clutch-type fastener at the option of the recipient. (That button is identical to those previously authorized, except for the date of enactment inscribed on the reverse. Gold Star Lapel Buttons inscribed "August 1947" may be issued until present inventories are exhausted.)

2. The Gold Star Lapel Button shall be distributed to the widow, widower (remarried or not), each parent (mother, father, stepmother, stepfather, mother through adoption, father through adoption, and foster parents who stood in loco parentis), each child, each brother, each sister, each half-brother, each half-sister, each step-child, and each adopted child of a member of the Armed Forces of the United States who lost his or her life under any of the following conditions:

a. During World War I, World War II, or any subsequent period of armed hostilities in which the United States was engaged before July 1, 1958.

b. While engaged in an action against an enemy of the United States; while engaged in military operations involving conflict with an opposing foreign force; or while serving with friendly forces engaged in an armed conflict in which the United States is not a belligerent party against an opposing armed force any time since June 30, 1958.

## C. SERVICE FLAG AND LAPEL BUTTON

1. Definitions. For this section, the following definitions apply:

a. Members of the Immediate Family. Includes wife, husband, mother, father, stepmother, stepfather, parent through adoption, foster parents who stand or stood in loco parentis, children, stepchildren, children through adoption, brothers, sisters, half brothers, and half sisters of a member of the Armed Forces of the United States.

b. Organization. Includes those group organizations such as churches, schools, colleges, fraternities, sororities, societies, and places of business with which the member of the Armed Forces of the United States was or is associated.

2. Policy

a. The Service flag authorized by Section 176, title 36, U.S.C. (reference (vv)) may be displayed in a window of the place of residence of persons who are members of the immediate family of Service members serving in the Armed Forces of the United States during any period

of war or hostilities in which the Armed Forces of the United States may be engaged, for the duration of such period of war or hostilities.

b. The Service flag may be displayed by an organization to honor the members of that organization serving in the Armed Forces of the United States during any period of war or hostilities in which the Armed Forces of the United States may be engaged, for the duration of such period of war or hostilities.

c. The Service Lapel Button authorized by DoD 1348.33-M (reference (n)) may be worn by members of the immediate family of Service members serving in the Armed Forces of the United States during any period of war or hostilities in which the Armed Forces of the United States may be engaged, for the duration of such period of war or hostilities.

3. Delegation of Authority. The Secretary of the Army is hereby designated to act as the Executive Agent of the Secretary of Defense for granting certificates of authority for the manufacture and sale of Service flags and Service Lapel Buttons conforming to the approved design described herein; providing appropriate design instructions to manufacturers; and administering the provisions of 36 U.S.C. 181 (reference (ww)), under which any person, firm, or corporation who manufactures such Service flag or Service Lapel Button without having first obtained such a certificate of authority, or otherwise violates reference (ww), shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not more than 1,000 dollars.

#### 4. Design

a. A design for the Service flag is approved, as follows:

(1) Flag for Immediate Family. On a white rectangular field a blue star or stars within a red border.

(a) The number of blue stars shall correspond to the number of Service members from the "immediate family" who are symbolized on the flag.

(b) The flag horizontally displayed shall have the stars arranged in a horizontal line or lines with one point of each star up (figure 10-1a).

(c) The flag described in subparagraphs C.4.a.(1)(a) and C.4.a.(1)(b), above, may be displayed vertically (figure 10-1b).

(d) If the Service member symbolized is killed or dies while serving, from causes other than dishonorable, the star representing that individual shall have superimposed thereon a gold star of smaller size so that the blue forms a border. When the flag is suspended, as against a wall, the gold star shall be to the right of, or above, the blue star (figures 10-1a and 10-1d).

(2) Flag for Organizations. The flag for organizations shall correspond to that described for an immediate family in subparagraphs C.4.a.(1)(a) through C.4.a.(1)(d), above, subject to the following additional provisions:

(a) Instead of using a separate star for each Service member, one star may be used with the number of Service members indicated by Arabic numerals, which shall appear below the star.

(b) If any Service members are deceased, as determined under the circumstances cited in subparagraph C.4.a.(1)(d), above, a gold star shall be placed nearest the staff, or above the blue star in the case of a flag used in a vertical display (figures 10-1.c and 10-1.d). Below that star shall be the Arabic numerals.

(c) The gold stars in both cases shall be smaller than the blue stars so that the blue shall form a border. The numerals in all cases shall be in blue.

(3) Color and Relative Proportions. The shades of colors used in the flag and the relative proportions shall be in accordance with manufacturing instructions furnished to licensed manufacturers by the Department of the Army.

b. Service Lapel Button. The Service Lapel Button shall be a blue star on a white rectangular field within a red border, 3/16 inch x 3/8 inch in over-all size (figure 10-1.e.). The shades of colors and the detailed dimensions shall be in accordance with manufacturing instructions furnished to licensed manufacturers by the Department of the Army.

## 5. Display of the Service Flag

a. The Service flag shall be treated with dignity and respect. When displayed with the flag of the United States, the Service flag shall be of approximately equal size, but never larger than the flag of the United States. The flag of the United States shall occupy the position of honor.

b. When the Service flag is displayed other than by being flown from a staff, it shall be suspended either horizontally or vertically.

c. Users are cautioned against the use of the Service flag for advertising purposes. It shall not be embroidered on such articles as cushions, handkerchiefs; etc., printed, or otherwise impressed on paper napkins or boxes or anything that is designed for temporary use and discarded; or used as any portion of a costume or athletic uniform. Advertising signs shall not be fastened to a staff or halyard from which the Service flag is flown.

d. For cautions against the improper use of the Service flag, users should be guided generally by Section 176, title 36 U.S.C. (reference (vv)), which apply to the flag of the United States of America.



6. Wearing of the Service Lapel Button

a. The blue star of the Service lapel button worn by members of the immediate family shall signify that one or more Service members are serving in the Armed Forces of the United States under the conditions specified in paragraph C.2.c., above. Multiple blue stars are not authorized.

b. A person eligible to wear the Gold Star Lapel Button, section B., above, may wear the Service lapel button in conjunction therewith, if that person is also entitled to wear the Service Lapel Button under paragraph C.2.c., above. A gold star is not authorized as part of the Service Lapel Button.

7. Application for Licensing

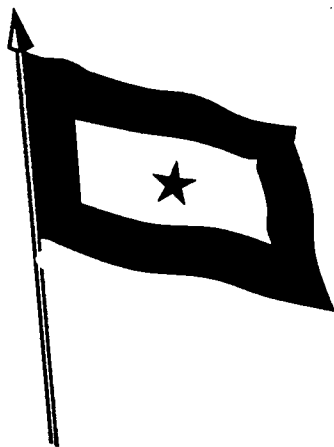
a. Applicants desiring to enter into the manufacture and sale of the Service flag or the Service Lapel Button should address applications to the Director, The Institute of Heraldry, 9325 Gunston Road, Suite 112, Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-5576.

b. A certificate of authority to manufacture and sell the Service flag or the Service Lapel Button shall be granted only on agreement in writing by the applicant that he or she shall not deviate in the manufacture or sale of the approved official Service flag or Service Lapel Button, as described in this Chapter. The certificate of authority shall refer to Section 181, title 36, U.S.C. (reference (ww)).

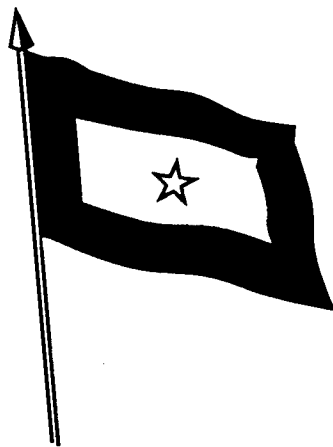
c. Drawings and instructions for the Service flag and the Service Lapel Button shall be provided to manufacturers with the issuance of their certificates of authority.

8. Purchase of Service Flag and Service Lapel Button

Service flags and Service Lapel Buttons must be procured from commercial sources. The Government does not have authority to manufacture, issue, or sell Service flags or Service Lapel Buttons.



Blue star on white rectangular field within red border.

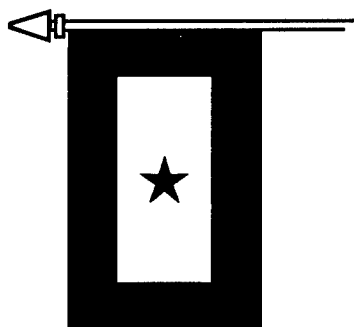


Gold star superimposed on blue star, forming blue border.



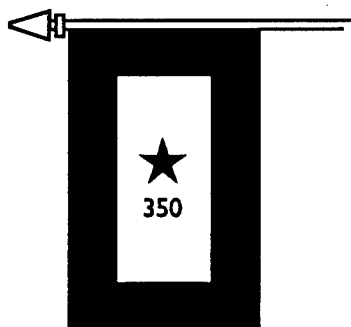
Gold star nearest staff.

**FIGURE 10-1a. Service Flag for Immediate Family, Horizontal Position**



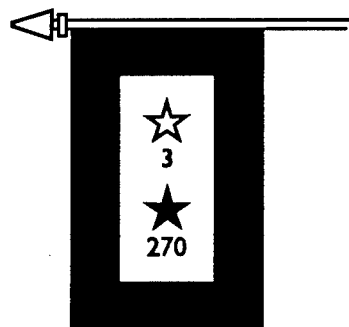
**FIGURE 10-1b.**

Service flag for immediate family, vertical position.



**FIGURE 10-1c.**

Service flag for organizations, vertical position, blue star with arabic numerals below star.



**FIGURE 10-1d.**

Service flag for organizations, gold star above blue star, with blue arabic numerals below stars.



**FIGURE 10-1e.**

Service lapel button, blue star on white rectangular field within red border.

*[Scale: approx. three times actual size]*

**FIGURE 10-1. Service Flag for Immediate Family and Organizations**

## APPENDIX A

### U.S. MILITARY DECORATIONS

A. This Appendix contains a brief description of the various decorations that have been authorized for the Armed Forces of the United States:

B. Those decorations include the following:

1. MOH (U.S. Navy, U.S. Marine Corps, U.S. Coast Guard)

a. Authorized by Section 6241 title 10, U.S.C., "Medal of Honor (reference (xx)).

b. Awarded pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 6241 (U.S. Navy and U.S. Marine Corps Service members) and 14 U.S.C. (U.S. Coast Guard Service members) (references (xx) and (yy)) by the President of the United States in the name of the Congress. The MOH may be awarded to Service members of the U.S. Navy, the U.S. Marine Corps, and the U.S. Coast Guard who distinguish themselves conspicuously by gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of their lives above and beyond the call of duty under any of the following circumstances:

(1) While engaged in an action against an enemy of the United States.

(2) While engaged in military operations involving conflict with an opposing foreign force.

(3) While serving with friendly foreign forces engaged in an armed conflict against an opposing armed force in which the United States is not a belligerent party.

2. MOH (U.S. Army)

a. Authorized by Congress through "A Resolution to Provide for the Presentation of Medals of Honor," July 12, 1862, as amended.

b. Awarded pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 3741 (reference (zz)) by the President of the United States in the name of the Congress. The MOH may be awarded to members of the U.S. Army who distinguish themselves conspicuously by gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of their lives above and beyond the call of duty under any of the following circumstances:

(1) While engaged in an action against an enemy of the United States.

(2) While engaged in military operations involving conflict with an opposing foreign force.

(3) While serving with friendly foreign forces engaged in an armed conflict against an opposing armed force in which the United States is not a belligerent party.

### 3. MOH (U.S. Air Force)

a. The basis for the U.S. Air Force medal is the legislation authorizing the U.S. Army medal. It was authorized specifically for the U.S. Air Force upon enactment of Section 8741, title 10, U.S.C. (reference (aaa)).

b. Awarded pursuant to Section 8741, title 10, U.S.C. (reference (aaa)), by the President of the United States in the name of the Congress. The MOH may be awarded to members of the U.S. Air Force who distinguish themselves conspicuously by gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of their lives above and beyond the call of duty under any of the following conditions:

(1) While engaged in an action against an enemy of the United States.

(2) While engaged in military operations involving conflict with an opposing foreign force.

(3) While serving with friendly foreign forces engaged in an armed conflict against an opposing armed force in which the United States is not a belligerent party.

### 4. Brevet Medal (U.S. Marine Corps)

a. Authorized by the Secretary of the Navy, June 7, 1921.

b. In recognition of distinguished service and conduct in the presence of the enemy during the Mexican War, the Civil War, the Spanish-American War, the Philippine Insurrection, and the Boxer Rebellion in China, brevet commissions for bravery in action were conferred on selected officers of the Marine Corps. However, no medal or badge accompanied the commission.

c. In 1921, based on a recommendation by the Commandant of the U.S. Marine Corps, Major General John A. Lejeune, the Brevet Medal was established. That medal was to be awarded to all those whose brevet commissions were confirmed by the U.S. Senate. At the time the Brevet Medal was authorized, it was awarded to 23 officers, 3 of whom already held the MOH. However, the Brevet Medal decoration is no longer awarded by the Department of the Navy.

### 5. Distinguished Service Cross

a. Authorized by Section 3742, title 10, U.S.C. (reference (bbb)).

b. Awarded pursuant to Section 3742, title 10, U.S.C. (reference (bbb)), to Service members who, while serving in any capacity with the U.S. Army, distinguish themselves by extraordinary heroism not justifying the award of the MOH under any of the following circumstances:

- (1) While engaged in an action against an enemy of the United States.
- (2) While engaged in military operations involving conflict with an opposing foreign force.
- (3) While serving with friendly foreign forces engaged in an armed conflict against an opposing armed force in which the United States is not a belligerent party.

6. Navy Cross

a. Authorized by Section 6242, title 10, U.S.C. (reference (ccc)).

b. Awarded pursuant to Section 6242, title 10, U.S.C. (reference (ccc)) to persons who, while serving in any capacity with the U.S. Navy or U.S. Marine Corps, distinguish themselves by extraordinary heroism not justifying the award of the MOH under any of the following circumstances:

- (1) While engaged in an action against an enemy of the United States.
- (2) While engaged in military operations involving conflict with an opposing foreign force.
- (3) While serving with friendly foreign forces engaged in an armed conflict against an opposing armed force in which the United States is not belligerent party.

7. Air Force Cross

a. Authorized by Section 8742, title 10, U.S.C., "Air Force cross: award."

b. Awarded pursuant to Section 8742, title 10, U.S.C. (reference (ddd)) to Service members who, while serving in any capacity with the U.S. Air Force, distinguish themselves by extraordinary heroism not justifying the award of the MOH under any of the following circumstances:

- (1) While engaged in an action against an enemy of the United States.
- (2) While engaged in military operations involving conflict with an opposing foreign force.

(3) While serving with friendly foreign forces engaged in an armed conflict against an opposing armed force in which the United States is not a belligerent party.

8. Defense Distinguished Service Medal

a. Authorized by E.O. 11545 (reference (i)).

b. Awarded by the Secretary of Defense to any military officer of the United States who, while assigned to a joint staff or activity, distinguishes himself or herself by exceptionally meritorious service in a position of unique and great responsibility. It shall not be awarded to any officer, for a period of service for which a Service Distinguished Service Medal, or similar decoration, has been awarded.

9. Certificate of Merit

a. Authorized through "An Act to Establish the Certificate of Merit," March 3, 1847.

b. Originally the certificate was created to recognize privates in the U.S. Army for gallantry in action or for specially meritorious service in peacetime. For over 50 years, the Certificate of Merit was a certificate that was awarded by the President of the United States. However, in 1905 a medal was designed for holders of that certificate.

c. In 1918, the Congress discontinued the Certificate of Merit Medal. Holders of that obsolete medal, on request and with the surrender of their Certificate of Merit Medal, were authorized award of the Distinguished Service Medal. Sixteen years later, the policy was changed and those whose Certificates had been replaced by Distinguished Service Medals were authorized to have them replaced instead with the Distinguished Service Cross.

d. During its 71-year history, a total of 1,211 enlisted members of the U.S. Army received the Certificate of Merit Award.

10. Distinguished Service Medal

a. The U.S. Army Medal was authorized by the Secretary of War on January 12, 1918 and subsequently authorized by Congress through the "Fiscal Year 1919 Army Appropriations Act," July 9, 1918. The U.S. Navy medal is authorized by Section 6243, title 10, U.S.C. (reference (eee)). The basis for the U.S. Air Force medal is the legislation authorizing the U.S. Army medal; the U.S. Air Force design change was done in 1961. The U.S. Coast Guard medal is authorized by Section 492, title 14, U.S.C. (reference (fff)).

b. Awarded pursuant to Section 3743, title 10, U.S.C. (U.S. Army Service members) (reference (ggg)), Section 6243 of reference (eee) (U.S. Navy and U.S. Marine Corps Service members), Section 8743 of reference (hhh) (U.S. Air Force Service members), and Section 492, title 14, U.S.C. (reference (fff)) (U.S. Coast Guard Service members). The Distinguished Service

Medal is awarded to Service members who, while serving in any capacity of the Armed Forces of the United States, distinguish themselves by exceptionally meritorious service to the Government in a duty of great responsibility.

11. Transportation Distinguished Service Medal

- a. Authorized by Executive Order 12824 (reference (iii)).
- b. Awarded by the Secretary of Transportation to a member of the Coast Guard who has provided exceptionally meritorious service in a duty of great responsibility while assigned in the Department of Transportation, or in other activities under the responsibility of the Secretary of Transportation, either national or international, as may be assigned by the Secretary.
- c. The Transportation Distinguished Service Medal shall be worn and be placed in precedence immediately above the Coast Guard Distinguished Service Medal.

12. Silver Star

a. For U.S. Army (Section 3746, title 10, U.S.C. (reference (jjj))) and U.S. Air Force Service (Section 8746, title 10, U.S.C. (reference (kkk))) members, authorized through "An Act to Establish the Army Silver Star Medal," December 15, 1942. For U.S. Navy and U.S. Marine Corps Service members, authorized by Act of Congress, August 7, 1942 (Public Law 702). The Army Silver Star was originally known as the "Citation Star" and authorized by the same Legislation which established the Distinguished Service Cross, July 9, 1918. In 1942, the Citation Star was replaced by the Silver Star.

b. Awarded pursuant to Section 3746 of 10 U.S.C.(reference (jjj)) (U.S. Army Service members), Section 6244 of reference (III) (U.S. Navy, U.S. Marine Corps, or U.S. Coast Guard Service members), and Section 8746 of reference (kkk), (U.S. Air Force Service members). The Silver Star may be awarded to any individual--military, civilian, or foreign--who, while serving in any capacity with the Armed Forces of the United States, distinguishes himself or herself by gallantry in action under any of the following circumstances:

- (1) Against an enemy of the United States.
- (2) While engaged in military operations involving conflict with an opposing foreign force.
- (3) While serving with friendly foreign forces engaged in an armed conflict against an opposing armed force in which the United States is not a belligerent party.

13. Defense Superior Service Medal

- a. Authorized by Executive Order 11904 (reference (j)).

b. Awarded by the Secretary of Defense to any member of the Armed Forces of the United States who has rendered superior meritorious service in a position of significant responsibility while assigned to a joint activity and whose performance cannot be recognized properly by any other Defense medal.

#### 14. Legion of Merit

a. Authorized by Congress through Stat. 743, July 20, 1942 and subsequently by Executive Order 9260 (reference (qq)).

b. Awarded pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 1121 (reference (mmm)), to a member of the Armed Forces of the United States without degree. However, awards to members of foreign armed forces are made in the degree of Chief Commander, Commander, Officer, and Legionnaire. The first two degrees are comparable in rank to the Distinguished Service Medal and are usually awarded to heads of state and to commanders of armed forces, respectively. The last two degrees are comparable in rank to the award of the Legion of Merit to U.S. Service members.

c. The Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard authorize the letter "V" on the Legion of Merit. (The Navy did not authorize the letter "V" between April 1974 and August 1990.)

#### 15. Distinguished Flying Cross

a. Authorized by Sections 3749-6245-8749, title 10, U.S.C., "Distinguished flying cross: award; limitations" and Section 492, title 14, U.S.C., "Distinguished flying cross" (reference (nnn)).

b. Awarded pursuant to Section 3749 of reference (nnn) (U.S. Army Service members), Section 6245 of reference (nnn) (U.S. Navy and U.S. Marine Corps Service members), Section 8749 of reference (nnn) (U.S. Air Force Service members), and Section 492a, 14 U.S.C. (reference (nnn)) (U.S. Coast Guard Service members). The Distinguished Flying Cross may be awarded to any persons who, after April 6, 1917, while serving in any capacity with the United States Armed Forces, distinguish themselves by heroism or extraordinary achievement while participating in aerial flight.

c. In the Navy and USMC, the performance of an act of heroism after April, 1974, shall be recognized by a "V" device worn on the suspension and service ribbon of the medal.

#### 16. Soldier's Medal

a. Authorized by the same legislation which established the Distinguished Flying Cross, July 2, 1926.



b. Awarded pursuant to Section 3750, 10 U.S.C. (reference (ooo)) to members of the Armed Forces of the United States or of a friendly foreign nation who, while serving in any capacity with the U.S. Army, distinguish themselves by heroism not involving actual conflict with an enemy.

17. Navy and Marine Corps Medal

a. Authorized by the same legislation which established the Navy Silver Star Medal, August 7, 1942.

b. Awarded pursuant to Section 6246 of 10 U.S.C. (reference (ppp)) to any person who, while serving in any capacity with the U.S. Navy or the U.S. Marine Corps, distinguishes himself or herself by heroism not involving actual conflict with the enemy.

18. Airman's Medal

a. The basis for the Airman's Medal is the legislation authorizing the Soldier's Medal, July 2, 1926, as amended July 6, 1960 (reference (qqq)). It was specifically authorized for the Air Force through enactment of Section 8750, title 10, U.S.C. (reference (qqq)).

b. Awarded pursuant to Section 8750 of reference (qqq) to members of the Armed Forces of the United States or foreign military personnel who, while serving in any capacity with the United States Air Force, distinguish themselves by heroism involving voluntary risk of life under conditions other than those of actual conflict with an enemy.

19. Coast Guard Medal

a. Authorized through Section 493, title 14 U.S.C. (reference (rrr)).

b. Awarded pursuant to Section 493, title 14 U.S.C. (reference (rrr)) to any person who, while serving in any capacity with the U.S. Coast Guard, distinguishes himself or herself by heroism not involving actual conflict with any enemy.

20. Bronze Star

a. Authorized by Executive Order 9419, "Bronze Star Medal," February 4, 1944, superseded by Executive Order 11046 (reference (sss)).

b. Awarded to any person who, after December 6, 1941, while serving in any capacity with the Armed Forces of the United States, distinguishes himself or herself by heroic or meritorious achievement or service, not involving participation in aerial flight, under any of the following circumstances:

(1) While engaged in an action against an enemy of the United States.

(2) While engaged in military operations involving conflict with an opposing foreign force.

(3) While serving with friendly foreign forces engaged in an armed conflict against an opposing armed force in which the United States is not a belligerent party.

c. When the Bronze Star is awarded for heroism, a bronze letter "V" (for valor) is worn on the suspension and service ribbon of that medal.

## 21. Purple Heart

a. Established by General George Washington -- known as the "Badge of Military Merit"--on August 7, 1782. Revived as the Purple Heart in 1932 by General Douglas MacArthur (War Department General Orders No. 3, as amended (reference (ttt)) and Navy authority is Executive Order 9277 (reference (ttt)).

b. Awarded to any member of the Armed Forces of the United States or any civilian national of the United States who, while serving under competent authority in any capacity with one of the U.S. Armed Forces, after April 5, 1917, has been wounded, killed, or who has died or may hereafter die of wounds received under any of the following circumstances:

(1) In action against an enemy of the United States.

(2) In action with an opposing armed force of a foreign country in which the Armed Forces of the United States are or have been engaged.

(3) While serving with friendly foreign forces engaged in an armed conflict against an opposing armed force in which the United States is not a belligerent party.

(4) As a result of an act of any such enemy of opposing armed forces.

(5) As the result of an act of any hostile foreign force.

(6) After March 28, 1973, as a result of an international terrorist attack against the United States or a foreign nation friendly to the United States.

(7) After March 28, 1973, as a result of military operations while serving outside the territory of the United States as part of a peacekeeping force.

(8) A Service member who is killed or wounded in action as the result of action by friendly weapon fire while directly engaged in armed conflict, other than as a result of an act of an enemy of the U.S., unless (in the case of a wound) the wound is the result of willful misconduct of the member under Section 1129, title 10, U.S.C. (reference (uuu)).

(9) Before April 25, 1962, while held as a prisoner of war (or while being taken captive) in the same manner as a former prisoner of war who is wounded on or after that date while held as a prisoner of war (or while being taken captive under Section 521, DoD Authorization Act for 1996 (reference (vvv))).

22. Defense Meritorious Service Medal

a. Authorized by Executive Order 12019 (reference (k)).

b. Awarded in the name of the Secretary of Defense to any active duty member of the Armed Forces of the United States who, while serving in a joint activity, distinguishes himself or herself by noncombat meritorious achievement or service. The required achievement or service, while of lesser degree than that required for award of the DSSM, nevertheless must have been accomplished with distinction.

23. Meritorious Service Medal

a. Authorized by Executive Order 11448, as amended (reference (rr)).

b. Awarded to members of the Armed Forces of the United States who distinguish themselves by outstanding noncombat meritorious achievement or service to the United States. Normally, the acts or services rendered must be comparable to that required for the Legion of Merit, but in a duty of lesser though considerable responsibility.

24. Air Medal

a. Authorized by Executive Order 9158, as amended (reference (www)).

b. Awarded to any person who, while serving in any capacity with the Armed Forces of the United States, subsequent to September 8, 1939, distinguishes himself or herself by heroic or meritorious achievement while participating in an aerial flight.

c. Subsequent to April 1974 the letter "V" may be authorized by the Navy and Marine Corps.

25. Aerial Achievement Medal

a. Authorized by the Secretary of the Air Force, February 5, 1988.

b. Awarded for sustained meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flight.

26. Joint Service Commendation Medal

- a. Authorized by the Secretary of Defense Memorandum, June 25, 1963 (reference (xxx)).
- b. Awarded in the name of the Secretary of Defense to members of the Armed Forces of the United States who, while assigned to a joint activity after January 1, 1963, distinguish themselves by meritorious achievement or service.
- c. Letter "V" is authorized for wear by all the Services (reference (yyy)).

27. Army Commendation Medal

- a. Authorized by the Secretary of War, December 18, 1945, as the Commendation Ribbon with Metal Pendant. Redesignated the Army Commendation Medal by DA General Order 10, March 31, 1960.
- b. Awarded to members of the Armed Forces of the United States who, while serving in any capacity with the U.S. Army after December 6, 1941, distinguish themselves by heroism, meritorious achievement, or meritorious service. The award may also be made to members of the armed forces of a friendly foreign nation who, after June 1, 1962, distinguish themselves under similar circumstances of mutual benefit to the friendly nation and the United States.
- c. The Army authorizes wear of the Letter "V" device.

28. Navy and Marine Corps Commendation Medal

- a. Authorized by the Secretary of the Navy, January 11, 1944--originally known as the "Navy Commendation Ribbon." On March 22, 1950, the Secretary of the Navy established the metal pendant for that award. On August 11, 1960, the Secretary of the Navy changed the name of the award to the "Navy Commendation Medal" and on August 19, 1994, he changed the name of the award to the "Navy and Marine Corps Commendation Medal."
- b. Awarded to persons who, while serving in any capacity with the U.S. Navy or U.S. Marine Corps (including foreign military personnel and members of U.S. Reserve components on active or in inactive duty), distinguish themselves after December 6, 1941, by heroic or meritorious achievement or service.
- c. The Navy and the Marine Corps authorize the letter "V" device.

29. Air Force Commendation Medal

- a. Authorized by the Secretary of the Air Force, March 28, 1958.

b. Awarded to members of the Armed Forces of the United States, below the grade of O-7 and foreign military personnel, who, while serving in any capacity with the Department of the Air Force, distinguish themselves by outstanding achievement or meritorious service.

30. Coast Guard Commendation Medal

a. Authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury, August 26, 1947--originally known as "Commendation Ribbon with Metal Pendant." Redesignated as the "Coast Guard Commendation Medal" by the Commandant, U.S. Coast Guard, October 2, 1959.

b. Awarded to members of the Armed Forces of the United States, serving in any capacity with the U.S. Coast Guard, for meritorious service resulting in unusual and outstanding achievement rendered while the U.S. Coast Guard is serving under Department of Transportation jurisdiction.

c. The Coast Guard authorizes letter the "V" device.

31. Joint Service Achievement Medal

a. Authorized by DoD Directive 1348.28, March 29, 1984 (reference (zzz)).

b. Awarded in the name of the Secretary of Defense to members of the Armed Forces of the United States, below the grade of O-6, who, while assigned to a joint activity after August 3, 1983, distinguish themselves by meritorious achievement or service. The required achievement or service, while of lesser degree than that required for award of the JSCM, must have been accomplished with distinction.

32. Army Achievement Medal

a. Authorized by the Secretary of the Army, April 10, 1981.

b. Awarded to members of the Armed Forces of the United States or foreign military personnel, who, while serving in any capacity with the U.S. Army in a noncombat area on or after August 1, 1981, distinguish themselves by meritorious service or achievement. The required achievement or service, while of lesser degree than that required for award of the Army Commendation Medal, must have been accomplished with distinction. The Army Achievement Medal shall not be awarded to general or flag officers.

33. Navy and Marine Corps Achievement Medal

a. Authorized by the Secretary of the Navy, May 1, 1961 -- the award was originally known as the "Secretary of the Navy Commendation for Achievement." Redesignated the "Navy Achievement Medal" by the Secretary of the Navy July 17, 1967; on August 19, 1994, the award was again redesignated the "Navy and Marine Corps Achievement Medal."

Achievement Medal" by the Secretary of the Navy July 17, 1967; on August 19, 1994, the award was again redesignated the "Navy and Marine Corps Achievement Medal."

b. Awarded to members of the U.S. Navy and U.S. Marine Corps in the rank of O-4 and below, for service performed on or after May 1, 1961. The Navy and Marine Corps Achievement Medal shall be awarded for professional and/or leadership achievement in a combat or noncombat situation based on sustained performance or specific achievement of a superlative nature.

c. The Navy and Marine Corps authorized the letter "V" during Vietnam and subsequent to August 2, 1990.

34. Air Force Achievement Medal

a. Authorized by the Secretary of the Air Force, October 12, 1980.

b. Awarded to members of the Armed Forces of the United States and foreign military personnel, below the rank of O-6, after September 30, 1981, who, while serving in any capacity with the U.S. Air Force, distinguish themselves by meritorious service or achievement.

35. Coast Guard Achievement Medal

a. Authorized by the Commandant, U.S. Coast Guard, June 4, 1968.

b. Awarded to any member of the Armed Forces of the United States for service performed on or after April 1, 1967, while serving with U.S. Coast Guard units. Specifically, the award shall be given for professional and/or leadership achievement in a combat or noncombat situation based on sustained performance or specific achievement of a superlative nature.

c. Coast Guard authorizes the letter "V" device.

36. Commandant's Letter of Commendation Ribbon (U.S. Coast Guard)

a. The Commandant's Letter of Commendation is among the oldest of the awards presented to members of the U.S. Coast Guard. The ribbon was established on March 17, 1979.

b. Awarded to any member of the Armed Forces of the United States serving in any capacity with the U.S. Coast Guard for an act or service resulting in unusual or outstanding achievement, whose performance is lesser than that required for the Coast Guard Achievement Medal.

37. Combat Action Ribbon

a. Authorized by the Secretary of the Navy, February 17, 1969.

b. Awarded to members of the U.S. Navy, the U.S. Marine Corps, and the U.S. Coast Guard, operating under the control of the U.S. Navy, in the grade of O-6, or below, who have actively participated in ground or surface combat. Personnel who earned the Combat Infantryman Badge while members of the U.S. Army may be authorized to wear the Combat Action Ribbon instead. The principal eligibility criterion is that the Service members must have participated in a ground or surface combat fire fight or action during which they were under enemy fire and their performance while under fire must have been satisfactory.

c. A Service member, whose eligibility has been established in combat in any of the following listed operations, is authorized the award of the Combat Action Ribbon. Only one award per operation is authorized, as follows:

(1) Southeast Asia	1 Mar 61 - 15 Aug 73
(2) Dominican Republic	28 Apr 65 - 21 Sep 66
(3) USS LIBERTY (AGTR 5)	8 - 9 Jun 67
(4) USS PUEBLO (AGER 2)	23 Jan 68
(5) Operation FREQUENT WIND	28 - 30 Apr 75
(6) Operation Mayaguez	15 May 75
(7) Grenada	24 Oct 83 - 2 Nov 83
(8) Lebanon	20 Aug 82 - 1 Aug 84
(9) Persian Gulf-Specific Units designated by SECNAV.	
(10) Operation Just Cause	20 Dec 89 - 31 Jan 90
(11) Operation Desert Storm	17 Jan 91 - 28 Feb 91
(12) Operation Restore Hope	5 Dec 92 - 31 Mar 95

d. Ribbon bars are issued to personnel certified eligible; however, a medal is not authorized and a citation or certificate shall not be issued. For Service members who qualify in two or more operations, subsequent awards shall be indicated by the use of a Gold Star on the ribbon.

## APPENDIX B

### U.S. UNIT AWARDS

A. Unit awards recognize entire organizations for outstanding heroism or achievement performed during periods of war, international tension, national emergencies, or extraordinary situations that involve national interests. They are not intended to recognize individual actions, but to acknowledge the combined efforts of the organization. With exception of the JMUA, the Secretaries concerned are responsible for the policies and procedures involving their Service unit awards. Specifics are outlined in Service Directives or, in the case of the JMUA, in Chapter 4 of this Manual and should be consulted for further information.

B. The following subsections, B.1. through B.13., below, provide a brief description of the various unit awards authorized for the Armed Forces of the United States:

#### 1. Presidential Unit Citation

a. The Navy Presidential Unit Citation was authorized by Executive Order 9050 (reference (aa)). The equivalent award for Army units was known as the Distinguished Unit Citation and was authorized by Executive Order 9057, as superseded by Executive Order 10694 (reference (aaaa)). Both awards were subsequently redesignated the "Presidential Unit Citation."

b. Awarded in the name of the President of the United States to units of the Armed Forces of the United States and cobelligerent nations for extraordinary heroism in action against an armed enemy occurring on, or after, October 16, 1941, for U.S. Navy and U.S. Marine Corps units, and on or after December 7, 1941, for U.S. Army units. The unit must have displayed such gallantry, determination, and esprit de corps in accomplishing its mission under extremely difficult and hazardous conditions to have set it apart and above other units participating in the same campaign. The degree of heroism required is the same as that which would be required for award of a Distinguished Service Cross to an individual.

c. Army and Air Force Service members, when authorized, shall wear an oak-leaf cluster for each additional award of the President Unit Citation. Navy and Marine Corps Service members shall wear the 3/16-inch bronze and silver star to denote subsequent unit awards. In addition to oak-leaf clusters and bronze and silver stars, the following devices are authorized specifically for wear on the service ribbon of the Presidential Unit Citation:

(1) Gold "N" for the Presidential Unit Citation awarded to the U.S.S. NAUTILUS (SSN 571) for the period July 22, 1958 to August 5, 1958.

(2) Bronze Globe for the Presidential Unit Citation awarded to the U.S.S. TRITON (SSR(N) 586) for the period February 16, 1960 to May 10, 1960.



## 2. Joint Meritorious Unit Award

a. Authorized by DoD Directive 1348.27, July 22, 1982(reference (bbbb)).

b. Awarded in the name of the Secretary of Defense to joint activities for meritorious achievement or service, superior to that which is normally expected, under any of the following conditions:

(1) During action in combat with an armed enemy of the United States.

(2) In a declared national emergency situation.

(3) Under extraordinary circumstances that involve national interests.

c. Service members, when authorized, shall wear an oak-leaf cluster for each additional award of the JMUA.

## 3. Valorous Unit Award (Army)

a. Awarded by the Department of the Army to units of the Armed Forces of the United States for extraordinary heroism in action against an armed enemy of the United States under any of the following conditions:

(1) When engaged in military operations involving conflict with an opposing foreign force.

(2) While serving with friendly forces engaged in an armed conflict against an opposing armed force in which the United States is not a belligerent party for actions occurring on or after August 3, 1963.

b. The Valorous Unit Award requires a lesser degree of gallantry, determination, and esprit de corps than that required of the Presidential Unit Citation.

c. Service members, when authorized, shall wear a bronze oak-leaf cluster for each additional award of the Valorous Unit Award they receive.

## 4. Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army)

a. Awarded by the Department of the Army to units for exceptionally meritorious conduct in performance of outstanding services for at least six continuous months during the period of military operations against an armed enemy occurring on or after January 1, 1944. Service in the combat zone is not required; however, it must be directly related to the combat effort.

b. Service members, when authorized, shall wear a bronze oak-leaf cluster for each additional award of the Meritorious Unit Award (Army) they receive.

5. Navy Unit Commendation

a. Authorized by the Secretary of the Navy, December 18, 1944.

b. Awarded by the Secretary of the Navy to any unit of the U.S. Navy or U.S. Marine Corps which, subsequent to December 6, 1941, distinguished itself by either of the following:

(1) Outstanding heroism in action against the enemy, but not sufficient to warrant award of the Presidential Unit Citation.

(2) Extremely meritorious service not involving combat, but in support of military operations that was outstanding when compared to other units performing similar service. The Navy Unit Commendation may be awarded to other units of the Armed Forces of the United States and of friendly foreign nations serving with the Armed Forces of the United States provided such units meet the standards established by the Department of the Navy.

c. Bronze stars are worn by Navy and Marine Corps to denote second and subsequent awards.

6. Air Force Outstanding Unit Award

a. Authorized by the Secretary of the Air Force, January 6, 1954.

b. Awarded by the Secretary of the Air Force to units that have distinguished themselves by exceptionally meritorious service or outstanding achievement that clearly sets the unit above and apart from similar units. The service or achievement may be in the following:

(1) Performance of exceptionally meritorious service of national or international significance.

(2) Accomplishment of a specific outstanding achievement of national or international significance.

(3) Combat operations against an armed enemy of the United States.

(4) Military operations involving conflict with or exposure to hostile actions by an opposing foreign force.

c. Certain devices, depending on the circumstances, may be worn on the service ribbon:

(1) Oak-Leaf Cluster. A bronze oak-leaf cluster for subsequent awards when authorized.

(2) "V" Device. A bronze "V" device when the award of the Air Force Outstanding Unit Award is made to a unit for combat or direct combat support.

#### 7. Coast Guard Unit Commendation

a. Authorized by the Commandant, U.S. Coast Guard, January 1, 1963.

b. Awarded by the Commandant to any U.S. Coast Guard unit that distinguished itself by valorous or extremely meritorious service in support of U.S. Coast Guard operations. Such operations are noncombatant in nature and are considered outstanding when compared to other units performing similar service. The Coast Guard Unit Commendation may be awarded to other units of the Armed Forces provided such units meet the standards established by the U.S. Coast Guard.

c. The Operational Distinguishing Device (silver letter "O") may be worn on the Service ribbon of the Coast Guard Unit Commendation when authorized. Gold stars are worn to denote subsequent awards.

d. On January 2, 1990, the Commandant approved the awarding of unit commendations to civilian personnel when appropriate.

#### 8. Army Superior Unit Award

a. Authorized by the Secretary of the Army, April 8, 1985.

b. Awarded by the Chief of Staff, U.S. Army, for outstanding meritorious performance of a unit of a uniquely difficult and challenging mission under extraordinary circumstances that involved the national interest during peacetime. The unit must display such outstanding devotion and superior performance of exceptionally difficult tasks as to set it apart and above other units with similar missions.

#### 9. Meritorious Unit Commendation (Navy)

a. Authorized by the Secretary of the Navy, July 17, 1967.

b. Awarded by the Secretary of the Navy to any unit of the U.S. Navy or U.S. Marine Corps that distinguished itself, by either valorous or meritorious achievement considered outstanding when compared to other units performing similar service, but not sufficient to justify award of the Navy Unit Commendation. Service may be under either combat or noncombat conditions.

c. Bronze stars are worn by Navy and Marine Corps to denote second and subsequent awards.

10. Air Force Organizational Excellence Award

a. Authorized by the Secretary of the Air Force, August 26, 1969.

b. The Air Force Organizational Excellence Award is intended to recognize the achievements and accomplishments of U.S. Air Force organizations or activities that do not meet the eligibility requirements for the Air Force Outstanding Unit Award.

c. Certain devices, depending on the circumstances, may be worn on the Service ribbon:

(1) Oak-Leaf Cluster. A bronze oak-leaf cluster for subsequent awards when authorized.

(2) "V" Device. A bronze "V" device when the award of the Air Force Organizational Excellence Award is made to a unit for combat or direct combat support.

11. Coast Guard Meritorious Unit Commendation

a. Authorized by the Commandant, U.S. Coast Guard, November 13, 1973.

b. Awarded by the Commandant, U.S. Coast Guard, to any unit of the U.S. Coast Guard which has distinguished itself by either valorous or meritorious achievement or service in support of U.S. Coast Guard operations. Such operations are noncombatant in nature and are outstanding when compared to other units performing similar service but not sufficient to justify award of the Coast Guard Unit Commendation Medal. The Coast Guard Meritorious Unit Commendation Medal may be awarded to other units of the Armed Forces provided such units meet the standards established by the U.S. Coast Guard.

c. The Operational Distinguishing Device (silver letter "O") may be worn on the Service ribbon of the Coast Guard Meritorious Unit Commendation Medal when authorized. Gold stars are worn to denote subsequent awards.

12. Coast Guard Meritorious Team Commendation

a. Authorized by the Commandant on December 22, 1993.

b. Awarded by the Commandant and subordinate awarding authorities to groups or teams which do not constitute a Coast Guard unit (i.e., non-OPFAC small groups, such as teams, detachments, or sub-units). To justify this award, the individual members of these groups must have performed service which made a significant contribution to the group's overall outstanding accomplishment of a study, process, mission, etc. The service performed as a group or team

must be of a character comparable to that which would merit the award of the Commandant's Letter of Commendation or higher to an individual.

c. The Operational Distinguishing Device shall be worn on the ribbon bar if specifically authorized by the citation. Gold stars are worn to denote subsequent awards.

13. Navy "E" Ribbon

a. Authorized by the Secretary of the Navy.

b. That ribbon denotes permanent duty on and/or with ships or squadrons that won the battle efficiency competitions subsequent to July 1, 1974.

c. The ribbon bar with one "E" device is worn for the first award. An additional "E" is worn for second and third awards. One wreathed "E" is worn to denote four or more awards.

14. Coast Guard "E" Ribbon

a. Authorized by the Commandant of the Coast Guard on September 25, 1990.

b. Awarded by the area commanders, that ribbon provides visible recognition for personnel of cutters earning the overall operational readiness "E" award during refresher training. All personnel serving aboard their unit for more than 50 percent of the period during which it undergoes refresher training are eligible for the "E" ribbon. Personnel serving less than 50 percent of the period, or personnel who are on leave or TAD during the evolution are not eligible, unless specifically recommended by the commanding officer.

APPENDIX C

DOD ACTIVITIES AWARDED THE JOINT MERITORIOUS UNIT AWARD

<u>DoD Activity</u>	<u>Inclusive Dates</u>
Electronic Warfare During Close Air Support Joint Test Force	15 Mar 76 - 30 Sep 82
Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, DC	27 Mar 77 - 3 Sep 86
Atlantic Command Electronic Intelligence Center	1 Jan 79 - 31 Dec 83
4477th Test and Evaluation Squadron (USAF)	1 Feb 79 - 1 Feb 84
Joint Deployment Agency	1 May 79 - 14 Apr 87
U.S. Defense Attache Office San Salvador, El Salvador	1 Oct 79 - 30 Apr 81
Joint Communications Support Element, U.S. Readiness Command	1 Nov 79 - 31 Dec 83
Defense Language Institute English Language Center	1 Jan 80 - 30 Jun 83
Intelligence Center Pacific	1 Sep 80 - 21 Mar 83
Joint Special Operations Support Element, U.S. Readiness Command	30 Sep 80 - 30 Sep 84
Joint United States Military Mission for Aid to Turkey, United States European Command	18 Dec 80 - 30 Jun 86
United States Military Group El Salvador (1st Award)	1 Jan 81 - 7 Jun 85

United States Military Liaison Mission to CINC, Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, United States European Command (EUCOM)	1 Jan 81 - 31 Mar 85
Defense Nuclear Agency	1 Jul 81 - 30 Jun 84
Commander in Chief, Allied Forces Southern Europe Band	1 Oct 81 - 31 Mar 83
U.S. Liaison Office Morocco	1 Oct 81 - 30 Jun 83
Office of Military Cooperation Cairo, Egypt	1 Oct 81 - 30 Sep 83
U.S. Defense Attache Office Nicosia, Cyprus	1 Jun 82 - 31 Dec 83
Defense Mapping Agency	1 Jun 82 - 1 Jun 84
U.S. Defense Attache Office, Tel Aviv, Israel	1 Jun 82 - 31 Mar 85
HQ, U.S. Military Observer Group, U.N. Truce Supervision Organization Jerusalem, Israel	5 Jun 82 - 5 Jun 83
U.S. Defense Attache Office Beirut, Lebanon	8 Jun 82 - 30 Sep 84
U.S. Military Entrance Processing Command	1 Jul 82 - 30 Apr 85
U.S. Military Training Mission to Saudi Arabia (1st Award)	22 Jul 82 - 31 Dec 84
U.S. EUCOM Defense Analysis Center (2 Awards)	1 Aug 82 - 9 Apr 84 (and) 1 Aug 82 - 2 Jul 87
U.S. EUCOM Defense Analysis Center	1 Aug 82 - 2 Jul 87
Naval Explosive Ordnance Disposal Technology Center, Indian Head, MD	20 Aug 82 - 7 Jun 84

Joint Strategic Target Planning Staff, Offutt AFB, NE	1 Oct 82 - 30 Sep 85
Defense Fuel Region Caribbean Defense Logistics Agency	1 Nov 82 - 31 Jan 84
Campaign Management Control Activity	1 Mar 83 - 31 Jan 85
Central America Joint Intelligence Team, DIA	27 May 83 - 1 Jun 86
Amphibious Construction Battalion Two	2 Jul 83 - 30 Oct 84
White House Communications Agency (1st Award)	1 Aug 83 - 31 Jul 85
Joint U.S. Military Aid Group Greece	1 Sep 83 - 8 Aug 86
Joint Special Operations Command	21 Oct 83 - 28 Oct 83
DIA, Foreign Acquisition Team (Grenada)	30 Oct 83 - 16 Nov 83
U.S. Military Training Mission to Saudi Arabia (2nd Award)	1 Jan 84 - 1 Oct 86
4477th Test and Evaluation Squadron, 57th Fighter Weapons Wing, Tactical Air Command (2nd Award)	2 Feb 84 - 1 Feb 87
U.S. Defense Attache Office, Islamabad, Pakistan	1 Apr 84 - 1 Apr 86
U.S. Military Liaison Mission to the CINC, Soviet Western Group of Forces (U.S. EUCOM)	1 Apr 84 - 1 Oct 90
Strategic Defense Initiative Organization	24 Apr 84 - 30 Apr 86
Fourth Allied Tactical Air Force Signal Group	1 Jul 84 - 30 Jun 86
JTF - Bravo, Honduras, U.S. Southern Command (1st Award)	1 Aug 84 - 31 Jul 87
U.S. Liaison Office, Kuwait	1 Oct 84 - 30 Sep 86



Advanced Medium Range Air-to-Air Missile Joint System Program Office U.S. Pacific Command	1 Oct 84 - 31 Dec 86
Joint Casualty Resolution Center U.S. Pacific Command	1 Jan 85 - 30 Jun 86
NAVSTAR Global Positioning Joint Program Office (1st Award)	1 Jan 85 - 31 Dec 86
Armed Forces Courier Service	1 Jan 85 - 1 Jan 87
Special Intelligence Squadron, U.S. Army Office of Military Support, Fort George G. Meade, Md	1 Feb 85 - 3 Nov 89
Elements of the DIA	1 Jun 85 - 1 Jun 86
Remote Operations Facility, Airborne, National Security Agency/Central Security Services (NSA/CSS)	14 Jun 85 - 30 Jun 85
U.S. Defense Attache Office, Tunis, Tunisia	1 Aug 85 - 1 Dec 86
White House Communications Agency (2nd Award)	1 Aug 85 - 31 Aug 89
Joint Special Operations Command and Certain of its Forces, Joint Special Operations Command	8 Oct 85 - 11 Oct 85
Joint Electronic Warfare Center, San Antonio, TX	8 Jan 86 - 30 Sep 86
U.S. Defense Attache Office, Manila, Republic of the Philippines	31 Jan 86 - 26 Feb 86
Defense Attache Office, Managua, Nicaragua	1 Aug 86 - 31 Mar 89
United States Military Group El Salvador (2nd Award)	1 Oct 86 - 2 Jun 89

U.S. Military Training Mission to Saudi Arabia (3rd Award)	2 Oct 86 - 1 Jul 89
U.S. Defense Attache Office, Moscow	22 Oct 86 - 1 Mar 87
Armed Forces Medical Intelligence Center	1 Jan 87 - 31 Mar 90
U.S. Liaison Office, Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates	1 Jan 87 - 31 Mar 91
Defense Courier Service (1st Award)	2 Jan 87 - 31 Dec 88
U.S. Military Group, Ecuador	6 Apr 87 - 30 Nov 89
HQ, U.S. Transportation Command	17 Apr 87 - 1 Oct 89
Menwith Hill Station, North Yorkshire, England, NSA/CSA (1st Award)	1 May 87 - 1 Sep 88
Defense Attache Office, Panama City, Panama	21 Jun 87 - 1 Jan 90
Operations/Telecommunications/ Computer Services Organizations, NSA/CSS	28 Jun 87 - 15 Dec 88
Office of Military Cooperation, Bahrain, Central Command (CENTCOM)	1 Aug 87 - 31 Dec 89
USCINCPAC Airborne Command Post	1 Sep 87 - 20 Apr 89
U.N. Command Military Armistice Commission Secretariat (U.S. PACOM)	15 Sep 87 - 15 Sep 89
U.S. Military Observer Group, United Nations Truce Supervision Organization	1 Oct 87 - 1 Oct 88
Aviation Squadron HQ, 1st Special Forces Operational Detachment-DELTA (Airborne)	1 Oct 87 - 16 Jun 89
Defense Attache Office, Bogota, Colombia, DIA	1 Oct 87 - 30 Sep 90

Defense Advisor, U.S. Mission to NATO Brussels, Belgium	1 Jan 88 - 31 Dec 88
On-Site Inspection Agency	15 Jan 88 - 31 Dec 88
Defense Attache Office, Rangoon, Burma	1 Mar 88 - 15 Oct 89
Operation Praying Mantis	18 Apr 88 - 19 Apr 88
DoD Manager's Space Transportation System Contingency Support Office	1 Jul 88 - 30 Jun 90
Joint Casualty Resolution Center and Liaison Office, Bangkok	1 Sep 88 - 31 Jul 89
JTF-Bravo, Honduras, U.S. Southern Command (SOUTHCOM) (2nd Award)	1 Jan 89 - 31 Dec 89
NAVSTAR Global Positioning System Joint Program Office (2nd Award)	1 Jan 89 - 28 Feb 91
National Security Council to the White House	20 Jan 89 - 20 Jan 93
JTF-5 U.S. Pacific Command (PACOM)	10 Feb 89 - 9 Feb 91
JTF-4 U.S. Atlantic Command (LANTCOM)	27 Feb 89 - 2 Apr 91
Office of the Department of Defense Coordinator for Drug Enforcement Policy and Support, Office of the Secretary of Defense	22 Apr 89 - 19 Jan 93
HQ, U.S. SOUTHCOM	11 May 89 - 31 Jan 90
Defense Attache Office, Beijing, People's Republic of China	19 May 89 - 10 Jun 89
Joint Communications Support Element (JCSE)	19 May 89 - 13 Jan 90
U.S. Military Training Mission, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia (4th Award)	2 Jul 89 - 30 Apr 91

HQ, EUCOM	1 Sep 89 - 31 Aug 91
The Office of the USD(P)	1 Oct 89 - 21 May 91
Joint Strategic Target Planning Staff	1 Oct 89 - 1 Dec 90
Joint Staff	1 Oct 89 - 31 Mar 91
Special Intelligence Squadron, U.S. Army Office of Military Support	4 Nov 89 - 19 Dec 91
United States Military Group El Salvador (3rd Award)	11 Nov 89 - 23 Dec 89
Joint Special Operations Command and Selected Units	17 Dec 89 - 16 Jan 90
HQ, JTF-South (U.S. Southern Command)	18 Dec 89 - 18 Jan 90
Defense Attache Office, Monrovia, Liberia	26 Dec 89 - 12 Oct 90
Armed Forces Element, U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency	1 Jan 90 - 31 Jul 91
U.S. Military Group - El Salvador	1 Jan 90 - 16 Jan 92
Hq Special Operations Command South	1 Feb 90 - 31 Dec 93
White House Military Office (1st Award)	1 Jul 90 - 10 Dec 90
Hq U.S. Special Operations Command	1 Aug 90 - 30 Oct 93
Office of National Security Affairs, Office of the Vice President	2 Aug 90 - 26 Feb 91
Defense Logistics Agency	2 Aug 90 - 28 Feb 91
HQ, U.S. CENTCOM	2 Aug 90 - 21 Apr 91
Denver Field Station, NSA/CSA	2 Aug 90 - 28 Feb 91
Cruise Missile Support Activity, USLANTCOM	2 Aug 90 - 28 Feb 91

DARPA	2 Aug 90 - 28 Feb 91
Menwith Hill Station, North Yorkshire, England, NSA/CSA (2nd Award)	2 Aug 90 - 1 Mar 91
HQ, U.S. Space Command	2 Aug 90 - 2 Mar 91
Defense Mapping Agency Aerospace Center (2nd Award)	2 Aug 90 - 12 Mar 91
United States Pacific Command Cruise Missile Support Activity, PACOM	2 Aug 90 - 15 Mar 91
Joint Electronic Warfare Center	2 Aug 90 - 15 Mar 91
Defense Information Systems Agency	2 Aug 90 - 15 Mar 91
Defense Mapping Agency Hydrographic/ Topographic Center (2nd Award)	2 Aug 90 - 31 Mar 91
Staff of Commander, Maritime Air Forces, Mediterranean	2 Aug 90 - 23 Mar 91
Office of Defense Cooperation, Netherlands	2 Aug 90 - 25 Mar 91
Office of Defense Cooperation, Spain	2 Aug 90 - 25 Mar 91
Joint Signal Group Allied Land Forces and Sixth Tactical Air Force	2 Aug 90 - 31 Mar 91
Immediate OSD and Deputy Secretary of Defense	2 Aug 90 - 31 Mar 91
Directorate for Correspondence and Directives WHS	2 Aug 90 - 31 Mar 91
Sixth Allied Tactical Air Force	2 Aug 90 - 31 Mar 91
Joint US Mil Mission for Aid to Turkey	2 Aug 90 - 31 Mar 92
Military Assistance Program Amman, Jordan	2 Aug 90 - 21 Apr 91
HQ, Special Operations Command and Control, King Fahd International Airport (CENTCOM)	2 Aug 90 - 15 Apr 91

U.S. Office of Military Cooperation Muscat, Oman	2 Aug 90 - 21 Apr 91
Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Reserve Affairs	2 Aug 90 - 31 May 91
U.S. Office of Military Cooperation, Bahrain	2 Aug 90 - 15 Jun 91
HQ, U.S. Transportation Command	2 Aug 90 - 31 Jul 91
U.S. Office of Military Cooperation Cairo, Egypt	2 Aug 90 - 30 Nov 91
American Forces Information Services (AFIS)	2 Aug 90 - 1 Aug 91
Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Public Affairs)	2 Aug 90 - 2 Aug 91
Joint U.S. Military Mission for Aid to Turkey	2 Aug 90 - 30 Sep 91
Defense Mapping Agency Combat Support Center (2nd Award)	2 Aug 90 - 30 Sep 91
Joint Communications Support Element (JCSE) CENTCOM	4 Aug 90 - 21 Apr 91
Headquarters Allied Air Forces Southern Europe, Allied Command Europe	7 Aug 90 - 15 Mar 91
NATO Airborne Warning and Control System E-3A Component	7 Aug 90 - 16 Mar 91
NSA/CSS Representative Central Command/ Forward (NCR CENTCOM/FWD)	7 Aug 90 - 22 Apr 91
Defense Courier Service (2nd Award)	9 Aug 90 - 31 May 91
Armed Services Medical Regulating Office	15 Aug 90 - 31 Mar 91
Joint Task Force Six	1 Oct 90 - 30 Sep 92
Joint Strategic Target Planning Staff	2 Dec 90 - 31 May 92

Joint Surveillance Target Attack Radar	11 Dec 90 - 10 Apr 91
JTF PROVEN FORCE (EUCOM)	23 Dec 90 - 31 Mar 91
Joint Special Operations Task Force SOCOM	28 Jan 91 - 4 Mar 91
Special U.S. Liaison Advisor, Korea	1 Mar 91 - 28 Feb 94
Defense Reconstruction Assistance Office, Kuwait	7 Mar 91 - 30 Mar 91
Combined Task Force PROVIDE COMFORT	5 Apr 91 - 16 Jul 91
Joint Task Force Four	6 Apr 91 - 30 Apr 92
Joint Communications Support Element	22 Apr 91 - 30 Jun 93
Hq Special Operations Command Central	22 Apr 91 - 5 Apr 94
JTF-SEA ANGEL	10 May 91 - 13 Jun 91
JTF-FIERY VIGIL	10 Jun 91 - 28 Jun 91
Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute	14 Jun 91 - 31 May 96
Joint Intelligence Center Pacific	3 Jul 91 - 1 Apr 94
Combined Task Force PROVIDE COMFORT II	17 Jul 91 - 30 Jun 93
Hq U.S. Transportation Command	1 Aug 91 - 30 Jun 93
EUCOM Joint Analysis Center	1 Oct 91 - 1 Oct 93
Joint Task Force Guantanamo	22 Nov 91 - 2 Jul 93
Joint Task Force Full Accounting	21 Jan 92 - 28 Feb 93
U.S. Military Observer Detachment - Jerusalem, UN Truce Supervision Organization (4th Award)	1 Mar 92 - 1 Mar 95
U.S. Office of Mil Cooperation, Kuwait	1 Apr 92 - 30 Jun 94
Hq U.S. European Command	1 Apr 92 - 31 Dec 94

Defense Evaluation Support Activity	1 May 92 - 30 June 95
White House Military Office (2 <sup>nd</sup> Award)	1 Jun 92 - 31 Jan 93
U.S. Component on Iraq, Chemical Destruction Group, UN Special Commission on Iraq	18 Jun 92 - 14 Jun 94
Hq U.S. Strategic Command	1 Jun 92 - 22 Sep 93
Unified Task Force Somalia	5 Dec 92 - 4 May 93
U.S. Office of Mil Cooperation, Cairo	1 Jul 92 - 30 Jun 94
Hq U.S. Atlantic Command	1 Jul 92 - 31 Oct 94
Hq U.S. Central Command	1 Aug 92 - 4 May 93
Defense Plant Representative Office McDonnell Douglas Long Beach	1 Aug 92 - 31 Jan 95
HQS Joint Task Force Provide Relief	17 Aug 92 - 8 Dec 92
U.S. Army Office of Military Support	26 Aug 92 - 31 Aug 93
Joint Task Force Southwest Asia	26 Aug 92 - 31 May 95
Hq U.S. Pacific Command	1 Sep 92 - 30 Sep 95
Unified Task Force Somalia	5 Dec 92 - 4 May 93
Defense Nuclear Agency (2 <sup>nd</sup> Award)	1 Jan 93 - 31 May 95
Joint Task Force PROVIDE PROMISE	1 Feb 93 - 31 Jan 94
Military Liaison Office, Mogadishu, Somalia	4 May 93 - 15 Sep 94
Ballistic Missile Defense Organization	13 May 93 - 19 Jun 95
Hq U.S. Transportation Command	1 Jul 93 - 30 Jun 96
Joint Special Ops Command (Task Force Ranger)	22 Aug 93 - 25 Oct 93
U.S. Army Office of Military Support	1 Sep 93 - 31 May 95



USCENTCOM Intel Spt Element Group 2, Somalia	7 Sep 93 - 15 Sep 94
United States Military Observer Group Washington	1 Oct 93 - 14 April 96
U.S. Liaison Office, Kenya	6 Oct 93 - 23 Mar 95
Joint Communications Support Element	19 Oct 93 - 12 Mar 95
Joint Advanced Strike Technology Program Office	1 Jan 94 - 31 Aug 95
North Atlantic Treaty Organization	1 Jan 94 - 31 Dec 95
U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency	1 Jan 94 - 31 Jan 96
Joint Task Force PROVIDE PROMISE	1 Feb 94 - 31 Jan 95
Hq U.S. Southern Command	1 Feb 94 - 15 Oct 95
Defense Logistics Agency	17 Feb 94 - 1 Oct 95
Hq Special Operations Command Central	6 Apr 94 - 16 Mar 95
Combined Task Force PROVIDE COMFORT	1 May 94 - 30 Jun 95
Joint Task Force 160	20 May 94 - 8 Feb 96
Joint Task Force 160	24 May 94 - 8 Feb 96
The Joint Staff (to include OCJCS and DIA/J-2)	1 Jun 94 - 1 Jan 95
Bureau of Political - Military Affairs	1 Jul 94 - 31 Dec 95
Defense Mapping Agency	21 Jul 94 - 30 Apr 96
Joint Task Force SUPPORT HOPE	23 Jul 94 - 7 Oct 94
Defense Information Systems Agency	29 Jul 94 - 1 Jul 96
Joint Task Force Distant Haven	19 Aug 94 - 31 Oct 94
Johnston Atoll, Field Command	23 Aug 94 - 17 Oct 94
Joint Task Force Safe Haven	26 Aug 94 - 1 Mar 95

Hq Joint Special Ops Task Force 188	4 Sep 94 - 20 Jan 95
Hq Joint Task Force 180	11 Sep 94 - 24 Oct 94
Hq Joint Pysch Ops Task Force (Haiti)	11 Sep 94 - 24 Oct 94
Hq Combined Joint Task Force 190	11 Sep 94 - 14 Jan 95
Hq U.N. Mission in Haiti	1 Oct 94 - 31 May 95
Joint Interagency Task Force West	1 Oct 94 - 1 Apr 96
U.S. Office of Mil Cooperation, Kuwait	7 Oct 94 - 10 Dec 94
Hq U.S. Military Training Mission, Saudi Arabia	8 Oct 94 - 15 Dec 94
Hq U.S. Central Command	8 Oct 94 - 16 Mar 95
UN Command Military Armistice Commission	17 Dec 94 - 30 Dec 94
Hq Multinational Forces - Haiti	4 Jan 95 - 31 Mar 95
Combined Task Force UNITED SHIELD	9 Jan 95 - 3 Mar 95
Joint Task Force PROVIDE PROMISE	1 Feb 95 - 15 Mar 96
Joint Task Force Safe Border	11 Mar 95 - 25 Jul 95
Joint Interagency Task Force East	12 Jun 95 - 4 Aug 95
Hq U.S. Forces Haiti	1 Jun 95 - 29 Oct 95
Hq U.N. Mission in Haiti	1 Jun 95 - 29 Oct 95
USCINCEUR (FWD) C2 Det (Operation Quicklift)	3 Jul 95 - 11 Aug 95
Hq U.S. Forces Haiti	30 Oct 95 - 5 Mar 96
Joint Logistics Support Group	20 Jan 96 - 15 Apr 96

## APPENDIX D

### U.S. SERVICE MEDALS, CAMPAIGN MEDALS, AND SERVICE RIBBONS

A. The Navy Good Conduct Medal, originally in the form of a badge, authorized in the late 1800s, was the first award specifically designed to recognize the military service of an individual. Since that time there have been over 80 different service medals, campaign medals, and service ribbons designed.

B. The following subsections, B.1. through B.9., are brief descriptions of the various service medals, campaign medals, and service ribbons that have been authorized for the Armed Services of the United States. With the exception of Defense awards, the Secretaries concerned are responsible for the policies and procedures involving their service awards. Specific eligibility requirements are outlined in Service directives or, in the case of Defense awards, this Manual and should be consulted in determining an individual's eligibility. The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff is authorized to make exceptions to policy on U.S. Service medals and campaign medals. That authority may not be delegated below the DJS.

#### 1. Navy Good Conduct Medal

- a. Established by the Secretary of the Navy, April 26, 1869.
- b. Awarded on a selective basis to recognize 3 years of continuous active duty, above average conduct, and proficiency by enlisted Service members in the regular U.S. Navy or U.S. Naval Reserve.
- c. A bronze star shall be worn on the suspension and service ribbon of the Navy Good Conduct Medal for subsequent awards of the medal.

#### 2. Marine Corps Good Conduct Medal

- a. Established by the Secretary of the Navy, July 20, 1896.
- b. Awarded on a selective basis to recognize 3 years of continuous active duty to enlisted Service members in the Regular U.S. Marine Corps or U.S. Marine Corps Reserve to recognize good behavior and faithful service in the U.S. Marine Corps.
- c. A bronze star shall be worn on the suspension and service ribbon of the Marine Corps Good Conduct Medal for subsequent awards of the medal.

### 3. Dewey Medal

- a. Authorized through "An Act to Commemorate the Victory of Manila Bay, May 1, 1898," June 3, 1898.
- b. Awarded to U.S. Navy and U.S. Marine Corps Service members who were assigned to any of the following ships on May 1, 1898:

- (1) U.S.S. OLYMPIA
- (2) U.S.S. CONCORD
- (3) U.S.S. BOSTON
- (4) U.S.S. RALEIGH
- (5) U.S.S. MCCULLOCH
- (6) U.S.S. BALTIMORE
- (7) U.S.S. PETREL

- c. The medal was also known as the "Manila Bay Medal" and commemorated the Battle of Manila Bay.

### 4. Cardenas Medal of Honor

- a. Authorized through "A Resolution to Establish the Cardenas Medal of Honor," May 3, 1900.
- b. Awarded exclusively to members of the U.S. Revenue Cutter HUDSON for action during the Spanish-American War. Intended to recognize the gallantry of the officers and men of the USRC HUDSON who in the face of enemy fire towed the U.S.S. WINSLOW out of range of the enemy guns at Cardenas Harbor.

### 5. Specially Meritorious Medal

- a. Authorized through Public Resolution 17, March 3, 1901.
- b. Awarded to U.S. Navy and U.S. Marine Corps Service members for acts of specially meritorious military service, other than in combat, during the war with Spain. Service members who qualified for subsequent awards wore an inscribed bronze bar on the suspension ribbon of the medal; however, that medal was seldom awarded.

6. Sampson Medal

- a. Authorized through the same legislation which established the Specially Meritorious Medal, March 3, 1901.
- b. Awarded to U.S. Navy and U.S. Marine Corps Service members by the Secretary of the Navy for military service of unusual merit in the waters of the West Indies and on the shores of Cuba between April 27, and August 14, 1898.
- c. A bronze bar, bearing the name of the Service member's ship, was worn on the suspension ribbon of the medal.

7. Spanish Campaign Medal (Army)

- a. Established by the Secretary of War in 1905.
- b. Awarded for military service in, or on the high seas en route to, any of the following countries:
  - (1) Cuba between May 11 and July 17, 1898.
  - (2) Puerto Rico between July 24 and August 13, 1898.
  - (3) Philippine Islands between June 30 and August 16, 1898.

8. Philippine Campaign Medal (Army)

- a. Established by the Secretary of War in 1905.
- b. Awarded for military service in the Philippine Islands under any of the following conditions:
  - (1) Ashore between February 4, 1899, and July 4, 1902.
  - (2) Ashore in the Department of Mindanao between February 4, 1899 and December 31, 1904.
  - (3) Against the Pulajanes on Leyte between July 20, 1906 and June 30, 1907, or on Samar between August 2, 1904 and June 30, 1907.
  - (4) With any of the following expeditions:
    - (a) Against Pala on Jolo between April and May 1905.

- (b) Against Datu Ali on Mindanao in October 1905.
  - (c) Against hostile Moros on Mount Bud-Dajo, Jalo in March 1906.
  - (d) Against hostile Moros on Mount Bagsac, Jolo, between January and July 1913.
  - (e) Against hostile Moros on Mindanao or Jolo between 1910 and 1913.
- (5) In any action against hostile natives in which U.S. troops were killed or wounded between February 4, 1899, and December 31, 1913.

9. China Campaign Medal

- a. Established by the Secretary of War in 1905.
- b. Awarded for military service ashore in China with the Peking Relief Expedition between June 20, 1900, and May 27, 1901.

10. Philippine Congressional Medal

- a. Established by Congress through 34 Stat. 621, June 29, 1906.
- b. Awarded for military service meeting all the following conditions:
  - (1) Under a call of the President and entered the U.S. Army between April 21, and October 26, 1898.
  - (2) Served beyond the date on which entitled to discharge.
  - (3) Was ashore in the Philippine Islands between February 4, 1899 and July 4, 1902.

11. Civil War Campaign Medal (Army)

- a. Established by the Secretary of War in 1907.
- b. Awarded for military service between April 15, 1861 and April 9, 1865, or in Texas between April 15, 1861 and August 20, 1866.

12. Indian Campaign Medal

- a. Established by the Secretary of War in 1907.

b. Awarded for military service in a campaign against any tribes or in any areas listed in subparagraphs B.12.b.(1) through B.12.b.(2)(k), below, during those indicated periods.

(1) Southern Oregon, Idaho, northern California, and Nevada between 1865 and 1868.

(2) Comanches and confederate tribes in Kansas, Colorado, Texas, New Mexico, and Indian Territory between 1867 and 1875.

(a) Modoc War in 1872 and 1873.

(b) Apaches in Arizona in 1873.

(c) Northern Cheyennes and Sioux in 1876 and 1877.

(d) Nez Perce War in 1877.

(e) Bannock War in 1878.

(f) Northern Cheyennes in 1878 and 1879.

(g) Sheep-Eaters, Piutes, and Bannocks between June and October 1879.

(h) Utes in Colorado and Utah between September 1879 and November 1880.

(i) Apaches in Arizona and New Mexico in 1885 and 1886.

(j) Sioux in South Dakota between November 1890 and January 1891.

(k) Hostile Indians in any action in which U.S. troops were killed or wounded between 1865 and 1891.

13. Civil War Campaign Medal (Navy)

a. Authorized by the Secretary of the Navy, June 27, 1908.

b. Awarded to U.S. Navy and U.S. Marine Corps Service members for military service during the Civil War between April 15, 1861 and April 9, 1865.

14. Spanish Campaign Medal (Navy and Marine Corps)

a. Authorized by the Secretary of the Navy, June 27, 1908.

b. Awarded to U.S. Navy and U.S. Marine Corps Service members for military service afloat or on shore in Cuba, Puerto Rico, the Philippines, or Guam between April 20, 1898 and December 10, 1899.

15. Philippine Campaign Medal (Navy)

a. Authorized by the Secretary of the Navy, June 27, 1908.

b. Awarded to U.S. Navy and U.S. Marine Corps Service members who served on shore in the Philippine Islands between February 4, 1899 and July 4, 1902, or on shore in Nundanao, cooperating with the U.S. Army between February 4, 1898 and December 31, 1904. Additionally, Service members serving on certain vessels in the area were also authorized that medal.

16. China Relief Expedition Medal

a. Authorized by the Secretary of the Navy, June 27, 1908.

b. Awarded to U.S. Navy and U.S. Marine Corps Service members who served on shore in China with the Peking Relief Expedition between May 24, 1900 and May 27, 1901. Also, Service members assigned to the following ships at the same time were eligible for the award:

- (1) U.S.S. BROOKLYN
- (2) U.S.S. IRIS
- (3) U.S.S. NASHVILLE
- (4) U.S.S. NEWARK
- (5) U.S.S. WHEELING
- (6) U.S.S. ZAFIRO
- (7) U.S.S. BUFFALO
- (8) U.S.S. MONOCACY
- (9) U.S.S. NEW ORLEANS
- (10) U.S.S. SOLACE
- (11) U.S.S. YORKTOWN

17. Army of Cuban Pacification Medal

a. Established by the Secretary of War in 1909.

b. Awarded for military service in Cuba between October 6, 1906 and April 1, 1909.

18. Navy Cuban Pacification Medal

a. Authorized by the Secretary of the Navy, August 13, 1909.



b. Awarded to U.S. Navy and U.S. Marine Corps Service members who served ashore in Cuba between September 12, 1906 and April 1, 1909, or attached to certain ships in the same period of time.

19. Nicaraguan Campaign Medal

a. Authorized by President Woodrow Wilson's letter, "Authority for Nicaraguan Campaign Badges," September 22, 1913 (reference (cccc)).

b. Awarded to U.S. Navy and U.S. Marine Corps Service members who served in Nicaragua, or aboard the following ships, between July 29 and November 14, 1912:

- (1) U.S.S. ANNAPOLIS
- (2) U.S.S. CLEVELAND
- (3) U.S.S. DENVER
- (4) U.S.S. MARYLAND
- (5) U.S.S. CALIFORNIA
- (6) U.S.S. COLORADO
- (7) U.S.S. GLACIER
- (8) U.S.S. TACOMA (landing party)

20. Army of Cuban Occupation Medal

a. Established by the Secretary of War in 1915.

b. Awarded for military service in Cuba between July 18, 1898 and May 20, 1902.

21. Mexican Service Medal (Army)

a. Established by the Secretary of War in 1917.

b. Awarded for military service in any of the following expeditions or engagements:

- (1) Vera Cruz Expedition (Mexico) -- between April 24 and November 26, 1914.
- (2) Punitive Expedition (Mexico) -- between March 14, 1916 and February 7, 1917.
- (3) Buena Vista, Mexico -- December 1, 1917.
- (4) San Bernardino Canon, Mexico -- December 26, 1917.
- (5) LeGrulla, Texas -- January 8 through 9, 1918.
- (6) Pilares, Mexico -- March 28, 1918.

(7) Nogales, Arizona -- between November 1 through 5, 1915, or on August 27, 1918.

(8) El Paso, Texas, and Juarez, Mexico -- June 15 through 16, 1919.

(9) Any action against hostile Mexican forces in which U.S. troops were killed or wounded between April 12, 1911, and February 7, 1917.

22. Haitian Campaign Medal (Navy)

a. Authorized by the Secretary of the Navy, June 22, 1917.

b. Awarded to U.S. Navy and U.S. Marine Corps Service members who served in Haiti between July 9 and December 6, 1915, or were assigned to ships serving in the Haitian Campaign.

23. Mexican Service Medal (Navy)

a. Authorized by the Secretary of the Navy, February 11, 1918.

b. Awarded to U.S. Navy and U.S. Marine Corps Service members who served ashore during the Vera Cruz Expedition between April 21 through 23, 1914. Also, awarded to Service members who served aboard certain ships between April 21 and November 26, 1914, and between March 14, 1916 and February 7, 1917.

24. Spanish War Service Medal (Army)

a. Established by Congress through "An Act to Commemorate Service in the Spanish War," July 9, 1918, 40 Stat. 873.

b. Awarded for military service between April 20, 1898 and April 11, 1899 to Service members not eligible for the Spanish Campaign Medal.

25. Mexican Border Service Medal (Army)

a. Authorized by the same legislation which established the Spanish War Service Medal, (See paragraph. D.24.a., above.)

b. Awarded to members of the U.S. National Guard and the Regular U.S. Army for military service on the Mexican Border between May 9, 1916 and March 24, 1917, or with the Mexican Border Patrol between January 1, 1916 and April 6, 1917. Service members eligible for the Mexican Service Medal were ineligible for the Mexican Border Service Medal.

26. Army of Puerto Rican Occupational Medal

- a. Established by the Secretary of War, February 4, 1919.
- b. Awarded for military service in Puerto Rico between August 14 and December 10, 1898.

27. World War I Victory Medal

- a. Established by Congress through "An Act to Establish a World War Service Medal," in 1919.

b. Awarded for combat service between April 6, 1917 and November 11, 1918, or with either of the following expeditions:

(1) American Expeditionary Forces in European Russia between November 12, 1918 and August 5, 1919.

(2) American Expeditionary Forces in Siberia between November 23, 1918 and April 1, 1920.

c. U.S. Navy and U.S. Marine Corps Service Members. Awarded to all persons in the Naval Service who served on active duty between April 6, 1917 and November 11, 1918, or who entered the Naval Service on or after November 12, 1918, and before March 30, 1920, and served not less than 10 days on shore in Northern Russia or Siberia, or who were attached to one of the following vessels:

- (1) U.S.S. ALBANY
- (2) U.S.S. BROOKLYN
- (3) U.S.S. DES MOINES
- (4) U.S.S. EAGLE NO. 1
- (5) U.S.S. EAGLE NO. 2
- (6) U.S.S. EAGLE NO. 3
- (7) U.S.S. NEW ORLEANS
- (8) U.S.S. SACRAMENTO
- (9) U.S.S. SOUTH DAKOTA
- (10) U.S.S. YANKTON

d. Recipients of the World War I Victory Medal, depending on the individual circumstances, were authorized to wear either clasps (battle or service) and service stars with the medal.

(1) Battle Clasp (Army)

(a) A Bronze Bar with the name of the campaign or the words "Defense Sector," and a Star at each end of the inscription. Recipients must have actually been present for duty under competent orders in the combat zone during the period in which the unit was engaged in combat. Only one "Defensive Sector" clasp may be awarded to Service members for military service in one or more engagements not included in any named campaign.

(b) Authorized battle clasps for Army Service members are as follows:

- 1 Cambrai
- 2 Somme Defense
- 3 Lys
- 4 Aisne
- 5 Montdidier-Noyon
- 6 Champagne-Marne
- 7 Aisne-Marne
- 8 Somme Offensive
- 9 Oise-Aisne
- 10 Ypres-Lys
- 11 St. Mihiel
- 12 Meuse-Argonne
- 13 Vittorio-Veneto
- 14 Defensive Sector

(c) Authorized battle clasps for Naval personnel are as follows:

- |                         |                              |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| <u>1</u> Aisne          | 1 Jun. 1918 to 5 Jun. 1918   |
| <u>2</u> Aisne-Marne    | 18 Jul. 1918 to 20 Jul. 1918 |
| <u>3</u> St. Mihiel     | 12 Sep. 1918 to 16 Sep. 1918 |
| <u>4</u> Meuse-Argonne* | 29 Sep. 1918 to 10 Oct. 1918 |

(d) Navy and Marine Corps Defense - Sector Clasps:

- |   |                             |
|---|-----------------------------|
| <u>1</u> Toulon-Troyon<br>(Lorraine)        | 18 Mar. 1918 to 13 May 1918 |
| <u>2</u> Chateau-Thierry<br>(Ile de France) | 6 Jun. 1918 to 16 Jul. 1918 |
| <u>3</u> Marbache<br>(Lorraine)             | 6 Aug. 1918 to 16 Aug. 1918 |
| <u>4</u> Limey (Lorraine)                   | 10 to 11 Sep. 1918          |

(Only one Meuse-Argonne battle clasp to a Service member.)

(2) Service Clasp (Navy)

(a) A bronze bar with the name of the country or duty performed inscribed, thereon. Awarded to Service members not eligible for battle clasps. Army Service members may wear one clasp for military service in each country, whereas U.S. Navy and U.S. Marine Corps Service members may only wear one service clasp.

(b) Authorized service clasps are as follows:

1 Transport. Regularly attached to a transport or cargo vessel for one voyage across the North Atlantic between April 6, 1917 and November 11, 1918.

2 Escort. Regularly attached to an escort vessel for one voyage across the North Atlantic between April 6, 1917 and November 11, 1918.

3 Armed Guard. Regularly attached to an armed guard vessel for one voyage across the North Atlantic between April 6, 1917 and November 11, 1918.

4 Grand Fleet. Regularly attached to any vessel forming part of the Grand fleet between December 9, 1917 and November 11, 1918.

5 Patrol. For service on the high seas on such duty east of the 37th meridian and north of the equator between April 6, 1917 and November 11, 1918, and on the high seas of the Atlantic Ocean north of the equator between May 25 and November 11, 1918.

6 Submarine. Same criteria as subparagraph B.27.c.(2)(b)5, above.

7 Destroyer. Same criteria as subparagraph B.27.c.(2)(b)5, above.

8 Aviation. Same criteria as subparagraph B.27.c.(2)(b)5, above.

9 Naval Battery. For service on such duty from July 10 to November 11, 1918.

10 White Sea. For service on any vessel that made a Russian port during such service from April 6, 1917 to November 11, 1918, or any combatant ship in a Russian port on the White Sea not less than 10 days from November 12, 1918 to July 31, 1919.

11 Asiatic. For service on any vessel that made a Siberian port during such service from April 6, 1917 to November 11, 1918, or any combatant ship in a Siberian port not less than 10 days from November 12, 1918 to March 30, 1920.

12 Mine Laying. For service on such duty from May 26, 1918 to November 11, 1918.

13 Mine Sweeping. For service on such duty from April 6, 1917, until mine sweeping was completed.

14 Salvage. For service on such duty from April 6, 1917 to November 11, 1918.

15 Atlantic Fleet. For service on such duty from May 25, 1918 to November 11, 1918.

16 Overseas. For service on shore in allied or enemy countries of Europe from April 6, 1917 to November 11, 1918.

17 Mobile Base. For service on tenders and repair vessels on such duty east of the 37th meridian and north of the equator between April 6, 1917 and November 11, 1918.

18 Submarine Chasers. For service on the high seas on such duty east of the 37th meridian and north of the equator between April 6, 1917 and November 11, 1918, and on the high seas of the Atlantic Ocean north of the equator between May 25, 1918 and November 11, 1918.

19 West Indies. Authorized for those Navy and Marine Corps Service members who served in Haiti, Santo Domingo, Cuba, or the Virgin Islands between April 6, 1917 and November 11, 1918, both dates inclusive.

20 Russia. (For Naval personnel) Service on shore in Northern Russia from November 12, 1918 to July 31, 1919.

21 Siberia. (For Naval personnel) Service on shore in Siberia from November 12, 1918 to March 30, 1920.

22 France. (For Naval personnel) those who sailed from the United States before to November 11, 1918, enroute to France, regardless of the date of arrival in that country or the fact that they returned to the United States without disembarking.

23 England. Same as subparagraph B.27.d.(2)(b)22, above.

24 Italy. Same as subparagraph B.27.d.(2)(b)22, above.

(3) Service Stars

(a) U.S. Army Service Members. One bronze star worn on the service ribbon of the World War I Victory Medal denotes possession of each battle clasp. A silver star is worn instead of five bronze service stars. No star is worn to denote possession of a service clasp.

(b) U.S. Navy and U.S. Marine Corps Service Members. One bronze star shall be worn on the service ribbon of the World War I Victory Medal instead of clasp authorized. When a Service member has been commended as the result of the recommendation of the board of awards by the Secretary of the Navy for performance of duty during World War I not justifying the award of a MOH, a Distinguished Service Medal, or a Navy Cross, he or she shall wear a silver star for each citation.

(4) A Bronze Maltese Cross shall be worn on the service ribbon for those officers and enlisted Service members of the U.S. Marine Corps and Medical Corps, U.S. Navy, who were attached to the American Expeditionary Forces in France any time between April 6, 1917 and November 11, 1918, and who are not entitled to any battle clasp provided for by War Department General Orders No. 83.

28. Coast Guard Good Conduct Medal

a. Authorized by the Commandant, U.S. Coast Guard, May 18, 1921.

b. Awarded on a selective basis to enlisted Service members in the Regular U.S. Coast Guard or the U.S. Coast Guard Reserve who have been recommended by their commanding officer or district superintendent for proficiency in rating, sobriety, obedience, industry, courage, and neatness throughout a specified period of Service.

c. Bronze service stars are awarded and worn on the suspension and service ribbon of the Coast Guard Good Conduct Medal for second or subsequent awards of the medal.

29. Dominican Campaign Medal

a. Authorized by the Secretary of the Navy, December 29, 1921.

b. Awarded to U.S. Navy and U.S. Marine Corps Service members who served in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, or were attached to specific ships between May 5 and December 4, 1916.

30. Haitian Campaign Medal (1919 to 1920)

a. Authorized by the Secretary of the Navy, December 29, 1921.

b. Awarded to U.S. Navy and U.S. Marine Corps Service members who were engaged in operations (ashore or afloat) in Haiti between April 1, 1919, and June 15, 1920.

31. NC-4 Medal

a. Authorized by Congress through "An Act to Commemorate the First Transatlantic Flight," February 9, 1929.

b. Created by the Congress and intended to recognize the achievements of the seven Service members of the NC-4 Flying Boat in making the first successful transatlantic flight in May 1919.

32. Second Nicaraguan Campaign Medal

a. Authorized by the Secretary of the Navy, November 8, 1929.

b. Awarded to U.S. Navy and U.S. Marine Corps Service members who participated in operations in Nicaragua between August 27, 1926, and January 2, 1933.

33. Yangtze Service Medal

a. Authorized by the Secretary of the Navy, April 28, 1930.

b. Awarded to U.S. Navy and U.S. Marine Corps Service member's who participated in operations in the Yangtze River Valley, China between September 3, 1926 and October 21, 1927, and between March 1, 1930 and December 31, 1932. Also awarded to Service members on shore duty in Shanghai or in the valley of the Yangtze River with a landing force during the same periods of time.

34. Byrd Antarctic Expedition Medal

a. Authorized by Congress through "An Act to Commemorate the Byrd Expedition," May 23, 1930.

b. Intended to express the admiration of the Government and the American people for the members of Byrd Antarctic Expedition of 1928 through 1930. Issued to Admiral Byrd in gold, his officers in silver, and to other personnel in bronze.

35. Second Byrd Antarctic Expedition Medal

a. Authorized by Congress through "An Act to Commemorate the Second Byrd Antarctic Expedition," June 2, 1936.



b. Awarded to members of the Second Byrd Antarctic Expedition who spent the winter night (6 months) at Little America or who commanded either one of the expedition ships throughout the expedition (1933 through 1935).

36. Navy and Marine Corps Expeditionary Medals

a. Authorized by the Secretary of the Navy, August 15, 1936.

b. Awarded to U.S. Navy and U.S. Marine Corps Service members who have actually landed on foreign territory and engaged in operations against armed opposition or operated under circumstances deemed to merit special recognition and for which no campaign medal has been awarded.

c. The most recently authorized expeditions are:

- |                              |                            |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| (1) Cuba                     | 3 Jan. 61 to 23 Oct. 62    |
| (2) Thailand                 | 16 May 62 to 10 Aug. 62    |
| (3) Indian Ocean/Iran/Yemen  | 8 Dec. 78 to 6 Jun. 79     |
| (4) Iran/Indian Ocean        | 21 Nov. 79 to 20 Oct. 81   |
| (5) Lebanon                  | 20 Aug. 82 to 31 May 83    |
| (6) Libya                    | 20 Jan. 86 to 27 Jun. 86   |
| (7) Persian Gulf             | 1 Feb. 1987 - 23 Jul. 1987 |
| (8) Panama                   | 1 Apr. 1980 - 19 Dec. 1986 |
|                              | 1 Feb. 1990 - 13 Jun. 1990 |
| (9) Liberia (Sharp Edge)     | 5 Aug. 1990 - 21 Feb. 1991 |
| (10) Rwanda (Distant Runner) | 7-18 Apr. 1994             |

d. Recipients of the Navy or Marine Corps Expeditionary Medals, depending on the circumstances, are authorized to wear certain devices with the award.

(1) Wake Island Clasp and Silver "W" Device. U.S. Navy and U.S. Marine Corps Service members who served in the defense of Wake Island, December 7 through 22, 1941, are authorized to wear a clasp inscribed with the words "Wake Island" on the suspension ribbon on the medal and a silver "W" on the service ribbon.

(2) Bronze Star. A bronze star is authorized to be worn on the suspension and service ribbon of the Navy and Marine Corps Expeditionary Medals for participation in subsequent expeditions.

37. Naval Reserve Medal

a. Authorized by the Secretary of the Navy, September 12, 1938.

b. Awarded for each 10-year period of honorable military service in the Naval Reserve before September 12, 1958. Military service after September 12, 1958, only shall be accredited toward the Armed Forces Reserve Medal.

38. Selected Marine Corps Reserve Medal

a. Established by the Secretary of the Navy, February 19, 1939.

b. Awarded to Service members of the U.S. Marine Corps Reserve who, subsequent to July 1, 1925, have fulfilled certain designated military service requirements within any 4-year period of service in the Selected Marine Corps Reserve. On January 1, 1996, the requirements changed to 3-year period of service.

c. A bronze star is worn on the suspension and service ribbon to denote subsequent awards.

39. China Service Medal

a. Authorized by the Secretary of the Navy, July 1, 1942.

b. Authorized by the Secretary of the Navy, for the period after WWII, 22 Jan 1945.

c. Awarded to U.S. Navy and U.S. Marine Corps Service member who served on shore in China or who were attached to any of the vessels that operated in support of the operations in China between July 7, 1937 and September 7, 1939.

d. The period of eligibility was subsequently extended on March 6, 1947. During the second period, the medal was awarded to Service members of the U.S. Navy, U.S. Marine Corps, and U.S. Coast Guard during operations in China between September 2, 1945 and April 1, 1957. Military services performed in the Asiatic-Pacific area between September 2, 1945 and March 2, 1946, shall not be credited toward individual eligibility for the China Service Medal, unless the Service member is already eligible for the Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal for military service performed before September 2, 1945.

e. Not more than one award of the China Service Medal (extended) shall be given to any Service member. Service members, who previously earned the China Service Medal for the period 1937 through 1939 shall be issued a bronze star instead of a second award for qualifying military service during the extended period of 1945 through 1957.

40. American Defense Service Medal

a. Authorized by Executive Order 8808 (reference (dddd)). Promulgated by War Department Bulletin 17 and Navy Department General Orders No. 172.

b. Awarded to all U.S. Navy and U.S. Marine Corps Service members who served on active duty at any time between September 8, 1939 and December 7, 1941. Service members in the U.S. Army were required to have had served for a period of at least 12 months.

c. Recipients of the American Defense Service Medal, depending on the circumstances, were authorized to wear certain devices with the award.

(1) Service Clasps

(a) Foreign Service. Awarded to U.S. Army Service members for service outside the continental United States (CONUS), as crew members of a vessel sailing ocean waters, flights over ocean waters, or as an assigned member of an organization stationed outside the CONUS.

(b) Fleet Clasp. Awarded to U.S. Navy, U.S. Marine Corps, and U.S. Coast Guard Service members for military service on the high seas while regularly attached to any vessel or aircraft squadron in the Atlantic, Pacific, or Asiatic Fleets, to include vessels operating directly under the Chief of Naval Operations.

(c) Base Clasp. Awarded to U.S. Navy, U.S. Marine Corps, and U.S. Coast Guard Service members for military service on shore at bases and naval stations outside the United States, including military service in Alaska and Hawaii.

(2) Service Star. Possession of a service clasp is denoted by earing of a bronze star on the service ribbon of the American Defense Service Medal. The star may not be worn if the letter "A" device is authorized.

(3) Letter "A" Device. A bronze letter "A" is authorized for those Service members who served on board vessels operating in actual or potential belligerent contact with Axis Forces in the Atlantic Ocean between June 22 and December 7, 1941.

41. Army Good Conduct Medal

a. Authorized by Executive Order 8809, as amended (reference (eeee)).

b. Awarded on a selective basis to enlisted Service members of the Regular U.S. Army who distinguished themselves by exemplary behavior, efficiency, and fidelity throughout a specified period of continuous enlisted service.

c. Good Conduct Medal Clasps are awarded and worn on the suspension and service ribbon of the Army Good Conduct Medal for second or subsequent awards of the medal.

42. Army of Occupation of Germany Medal

a. Established by Act of Congress, November 21, 1941 (reference (ffff)).

b. Awarded for military service with the occupation forces in Germany or Austria and/or Hungary between November 12, 1918 and July 11, 1923. U.S. Navy and U.S. Marine Corps Service members attached to or assigned to U.S. Army units in the designated countries and between the cited dates also are eligible for that award.

43. American Campaign Medal

a. Authorized by Executive Order 9265, as amended (reference (gggg)).

b. Awarded to Service members serving outside the CONUS in the American Theater for at least 30 days between December 7, 1941 and March 2, 1946, or who served during that period for an aggregate period of 1 year in the CONUS.

c. Service stars were authorized for both U.S. Army and U.S. Navy Service members to indicate participation in certain engagements with the enemy.

d. Boundaries of the American Theater are as follows:

(1) Eastern Boundary. From the North Pole, south along the 75th meridian west longitude to the 77th parallel north latitude, thence southeast through the Davis Strait to the intersection of the 40th parallel north latitude and the 35th meridian west longitude, thence south along the meridian to the 10th parallel north latitude, thence southeast to the intersection of the equator and the 20th meridian west longitude, thence south along the 20th meridian west longitude to the South Pole.

(2) Western Boundary. From the North Pole, south along the 141st meridian west longitude to the east boundary of Alaska, thence south and southeast along the Alaska boundary to the Pacific Ocean, thence south along the 130th meridian to its intersection with the 30th parallel north latitude, thence southeast to the intersection of the equator and the 100th meridian west longitude, thence south to the South Pole.

44. Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal

a. Authorized by Executive Order 9265, as amended (reference (gggg)).

b. Specific eligibility requirements are outlined in appropriate Service regulations. Awarded to Service members under one of the following conditions:

(1) Assigned outside the CONUS in the Asiatic-Pacific Theater for at least 30 days between December 7, 1941 and March 2, 1946.

(2) Was an evader or escapee in the combat zone or recovered from a POW status in the combat zone during the time limitations of the campaign. The POWs shall not be accorded credit for the time spent in confinement or while otherwise in restraint under enemy control.

c. Service stars were authorized for both U.S. Army and U.S. Navy Service members to indicate participation in certain engagements with the enemy. Additionally, certain Service members may be eligible for the "Arrowhead" device. Such a device denotes participation in a combat parachute jump, combat glider landing, or amphibious assault landing.

d. Boundaries of the Asiatic-Pacific Theater are as follows:

(1) Eastern Boundary. Coincident with the western boundary of the American Theater.

(2) Western Boundary. From the North Pole south along the 60th meridian east longitude to its intersection with the east boundary of Iran, thence south along the Iranian boundary to the Gulf of Oman and the intersection of the 60th meridian east longitude, thence south along the 60th meridian east longitude to the South Pole.

#### 45. European-African-Middle Eastern Campaign Medal

a. Authorized by Executive Order 9265, as amended (reference (gggg)).

b. Specific eligibility requirements are outlined in appropriate Service regulations; however, those conditions are similar to those for the Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal.

c. Service stars and the "Arrowhead" device (Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal) were authorized for Service members. Specifics are maintained by the Services.

d. Boundaries of the European-African-Middle Eastern Theater are:

(1) Eastern Boundary. Coincident with the western boundary of the Asiatic-Pacific Theater.

(2) Western Boundary. Coincident with the eastern boundary of the American Theater.

#### 46. Women's Army Corps Service Medal

a. Authorized by Executive Order 9365, (references (hhhh)).

b. Awarded for Military Service in both the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps between July 10, 1942 and August 31, 1943, and the Women's Army Corps between September 1, 1943 and September 2, 1945.

47. Peary Polar Expedition Medal

a. Authorized by Congress through "An Act to Commemorate the 1908-1909 Peary Polar Expedition," January 28, 1944.

b. Awarded to certain members of the Peary Polar Expedition of 1908 through 1909 to commemorate their service in the field of science and polar exploration by aiding in the discovery of the North Pole by Admiral Robert E. Peary.

48. World War II Victory Medal

a. Authorized by Pub. L. No. 79-135 (1945), 59 Stat 461, (reference (iiii)).

b. Awarded to all members of the Armed Forces of the United States or the Government of the Philippine Islands who served on active duty at any time between December 7, 1941 and December 31, 1946.

49. United States Antarctic Expedition Medal

a. Authorized by Congress, September 24, 1945 (reference (jjjj)).

b. Awarded to members of the United States Antarctic Expedition of 1939 through 1941. Intended to recognize their contributions to the Nation in the field of polar expedition and science.

50. Marine Corps Reserve Ribbon

a. Authorized by the Secretary of the Navy, December 17, 1945.

b. Awarded by the Commandant of the U.S. Marine Corps for each 10-year period of honorable military service in the U.S. Marine Corps Reserve between December 17, 1945 and December 17, 1965. Military service after December 17, 1965, shall only be accredited toward the Armed Forces Reserve Medal.

51. Army of Occupation Medal

a. Established by the Secretary of War in 1946.

b. Awarded for military service of 30 or more consecutive days of duty in one of the occupied territories after World War II. Military service in the European-African-Middle Eastern

Theater between May 9 and November 8, 1945, and in the Asiatic-Pacific Theater between September 3, 1945 and March 2, 1946, shall only be considered if the Service member received the applicable theater campaign medal for military service in the theater before the inclusive periods previously mentioned.

(1) Army of Occupation of Germany (Exclusive of Berlin). Military service between May 9, 1945 and May 5, 1955. Military service with a unit designated by the Department of the Army as "having met the requirements for, or the individual award of, the Berlin Airlift device" shall also qualify the Service member for the Army of Occupation Medal.

(2) Army of Occupation of Austria. Military service between May 9, 1945 and July 27, 1955.

(3) Army of Occupation of Berlin. Military service between May 9, 1945 and October 2, 1990.

(4) Army of Occupation of Italy. Military service between May 9, 1945 and September 15, 1947 in the compartment of Venezia Giulia e Zara, the Province of Udine, or with a unit in Italy designated by the Secretary of the Army.

(5) Army of Occupation of Japan. Military service between September 3, 1945 and April 27, 1952, in the main and offshore islands of Japan, the Ryukyu Islands, and Bonin-Volcano Islands. Military service that meets the requirements for the Korean Service Medal shall not be counted in determining eligibility.

(6) Army of Occupation of Korea. Military service between September 3, 1945 and June 29, 1949.

c. Service Clasps and Devices. Recipients of the Army of Occupation Medal, depending on the circumstances, are authorized to wear the following devices.

(1) Army of Occupation Medal Clasp. A bronze bar with the word "Germany" or "Japan" inscribed, thereon.

(2) Berlin Airlift Device. Awarded for military service of 92 consecutive days, between June 26 and September 30, 1949, with a unit credited with participation in the Berlin Airlift.

## 52. Navy Occupation Service Medal

a. Authorized by the Secretary of the Navy, January 22, 1947.

b. Awarded for military service in one of the occupied territories after World War II. Specific eligibility requirements are outlined in U.S. Navy regulations, but the general criteria for the various areas are as follows:

(1) European-African-Middle Eastern Area. Duty performed from May 8, 1945, to the dates indicated below. Military service between May 8 and November 8, 1945, shall not be credited unless the Service member was already eligible for the European-African-Middle Eastern Campaign Medal for military service performed prior to May 8, 1945 are as follows:

- |                             |                   |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| (a) Italy                   | December 15, 1947 |
| (b) Trieste                 | October 25, 1954  |
| (c) Germany (except Berlin) | May 5, 1955       |
| (d) Austria                 | October 25, 1955  |
| (e) Berlin                  | October 2, 1990   |

(2) Asiatic-Pacific Area. Duty performed from September 2, 1945 and April 27, 1952. Military service between September 2, 1945 and March 2, 1946, shall not be credited, unless the Service member was already eligible for the Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal. Additionally, the military service that meets the requirements for the Korean Service Medal shall not be counted in determining eligibility.

c. Service Clasps and Devices. Recipients of the Navy Occupation Medal, depending on the circumstances, are authorized to wear the following devices:

(1) Clasps. Appropriate clasps marked "Europe" and "Asia" shall be worn on the suspension ribbon of the Navy Occupation Medal.

(2) Berlin Airlift Device. Awarded for military service of 90 consecutive days or more with units participating in direct support of the Berlin Airlift between June 26, 1948 and September 30, 1949.

### 53. Medal for Humane Action

a. Authorized by an Act of Congress, July 20, 1949 (63 Stat. 477) (reference (kkkk)).

b. Awarded to members of the Armed Forces of the United States, and to others when recommended for meritorious participation, for Service in the Berlin Airlift. Service must have been for at least 120 days during the period June 26, 1948 and September 30, 1949, and in the following prescribed boundaries of the Berlin Airlift operations area:

- (1) NORTHERN BOUNDARY: 54th parallel north latitude
- (2) EASTERN BOUNDARY: 14th meridian east longitude
- (3) SOUTHERN BOUNDARY: 48th parallel north latitude
- (4) WESTERN BOUNDARY: 5th meridian west longitude



c. Posthumous award of the medal may be made for any person who lost his and/or her life while, or as a direct result of, participating in the Berlin Airlift, without regard to length of service, if otherwise eligible.

54. National Defense Service Medal

a. Authorized by Executive Order. 10448, as amended and Executive Order 12776 (references (r) and (lll)).

b. Eligibility requirements and criteria for this award are listed in Chapter 6, paragraphs A.2.d. through A.2.g.

55. Air Force Longevity Service Award

a. Authorized by Department of the Secretary of the Air Force, November 25, 1947.

b. Awarded to all Service members of the U.S. Air Force who complete four years of honorable active or Reserve military service. Subsequent periods of military service shall be denoted by an Oak-Leaf Cluster worn on the service ribbon.

56. Armed Forces Reserve Medal

a. The Armed Forces Reserve Medal is authorized under Executive Order number 13013, amending Executive Order 10163 (reference (mmmm)), and may be awarded to members or former members of the Reserve components of the Armed Forces of the United States who meet one or more of the following three criteria:

(1) The member has completed a total of 10 years honorable and satisfactory military service in one or more Reserve components including annual active duty and inactive duty training provided: (a) such ten years of service was performed within a period of twelve consecutive years, (b) such service shall not include service in a Regular component of the Armed Forces, including the Coast Guard, but any period of time during which Reserve service is interrupted by service in a Regular component of the Armed Forces shall be excluded in computing, and shall not be considered a break in the said period of twelve consecutive years, and (c) such service shall not include service for which the Naval Reserve Medal or the Marine Corps Reserve Medal has been or may be awarded.

(2) On or after August 1, 1990, the member was called to active duty and served under Sections 12301(a), 12302, 12304, 12406, title 10, U.S.C., or Chapter 15, or, in the case of the United States Coast Guard Reserve, Section 712, title 14, U.S.C.

(3) On or after August 1, 1990, the member volunteered and served on active duty in support of specific U.S. military operations or contingencies designated by the Secretary of Defense, as defined in Section 101(a)(13), title 10, U.S.C. (reference (nnnn)).

b. The hour glass is awarded under subparagraph B.56.a.(1), above, as follows: Upon completion of the first 10 year-period award, a bronze hourglass shall be awarded. Upon completion of the second 10 year-period award, a silver hourglass shall be awarded. Upon completion of the third 10 year-period award, a gold hourglass shall be awarded. Upon completion of the fourth 10 year-period award, a gold hourglass followed by a bronze hourglass shall be awarded. The "M" device is awarded under subparagraphs B.56.a.(2) and (3), above, as follows: When a member qualifies for the "M" Device, the bronze "M" shall be awarded, positioned on the ribbon and medal, and a number shall be included on the ribbon and medal. No more than one Armed Forces Reserve Medal may be awarded to any one person. Multiple periods of service during one designated contingency (under subparagraphs B.56.a.(2) and (3), above), shall count as one "M" Device award.

c. Appropriate wear of the ribbon shall be as follows: If no "M" device is authorized, the appropriate hourglass shall be positioned in the center of the ribbon. If no hourglass is authorized, the "M" device shall be positioned in the center of the ribbon, followed by Arabic numerals indicating the number of times the device has been awarded (e.g., 2 to 99--no number is worn for the first award). If both the hour glass and the "M" device are awarded, the hourglass(s) shall be positioned in first position on the ribbon (at the wearer's right), the "M" device in middle position, and the number of times the "M" device has been awarded in the remaining position (at the wearer's left).

d. Active Guard and Reserve (AGR) members who receive orders changing their current duty status (legal authority under which they perform duty), their duty location, or assignment to support a contingency operation are eligible for the award of the "M" device.

#### 57. Korean Service Medal

a. Authorized by Executive Order 10179, as amended (reference (oooo)).

b. Awarded to Service members who participated in operations in the Korean area between June 27, 1950 and July 27, 1954.

c. Recipients of the Korean Service Medal, depending on the circumstances, are authorized to wear the following devices with the award:

(1) Service Star. A bronze service star for each campaign. Campaigns and inclusive dates are listed in the various Service regulations.

(2) Arrowhead Device. To denote participation in a combat parachute jump, combat glider landing, or amphibious assault landing (U.S. Army Servicemen).

58. Antarctica Service Medal

- a. Authorized by DoD Instruction 1348.9 (reference (t)).
- b. Awarded to any member of the Armed Forces of the United States, U.S. citizen, or resident alien of the United States who, after January 1, 1946, to a date to be announced, served on the Antarctic continent, or in support of U.S. operations there.
- c. Personnel who remain on the Antarctic continent during the winter months shall be eligible to wear the "Wintered Over" clasp and disk. That clasp shall be worn on the suspension ribbon of the medal, and the disk shall be worn on the bar ribbon. In each instance those devices shall be awarded in bronze for the first winter, in gold for the second winter, and silver for three or more winters.

59. Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal

- a. Established by Executive Order 10977 (reference (u)).
- b. Awarded to members of the Armed Forces of the United States who after July 1, 1958, participated in U.S. military operations, U.S. operations in direct support of the United Nations, or U.S. operations of assistance for friendly foreign nations.
- c. Service stars are awarded for participation in subsequent operations. However, participation in two or more engagements in the same operation does not qualify for the bronze star.

60. Noncommissioned Officer (NCO) Professional Military Education (PME) Graduate Ribbon (Air Force)

- a. Authorized by the Secretary of the Air Force, August 28, 1962.
- b. Awarded to graduates of a certified U.S. Air Force NCO PME school, phases II, III, and IV. Award of the ribbon is retroactive for graduates of a certified NCO leadership school. Successful completion of more than one PME school entitles an enlisted Service member to a bronze oak-leaf cluster on the service ribbon.

61. Small-Arms Expert Marksmanship Ribbon (Air Force)

- a. Authorized by the Secretary of the Air Force on August 28, 1962.
- b. Awarded to all U.S. Air Force Service members who after January 1, 1963, qualify as "expert" in small-arms marksmanship with either the M-16 rifle or issue handgun. Qualification as "expert" in both weapons after June 22, 1972, shall be denoted by a bronze service star worn on the service ribbon.

62. Coast Guard Reserve Good Conduct Medal

- a. Initially established as the "Coast Guard Reserve Meritorious Service Ribbon" on February 1, 1963, by the Commandant, U.S. Coast Guard. Renamed the "Coast Guard Reserve Good Conduct Medal," September 3, 1981.
- b. Awarded on a selective basis to Coast Guard enlisted Reservists on inactive duty who fulfill with distinction the obligations of inactive Reservists, such as excellent attendance at drills, proficiency in rate, and development of leadership qualities for a 3-year period.
- c. A bronze service star is awarded and worn on the Service ribbon and suspension ribbon of the Coast Guard Reserve Good Conduct Medal to denote second and subsequent awards of the medal.

63. Air Force Good Conduct Medal

- a. Authorized by the Secretary of the Air Force, June 1, 1963.
- b. Awarded to enlisted Service members of the U.S. Air Force for exemplary conduct during a 3-year period of military service while in the active Military Service of the United States. Successive awards are denoted by oak-leaf clusters worn on the suspension and service ribbon of the medal.

64. Air Reserve Forces Meritorious Service Medal

- a. Authorized by the Secretary of the Air Force, April 1, 1964, as amended May 1, 1973.
- b. Awarded for exemplary behavior, efficiency, and fidelity during a 4-year period while serving in an enlisted status in the U.S. Air Reserve Forces. Subsequent awards shall be denoted by an oak-leaf cluster worn on the suspension and Service ribbon of the medal.

65. Naval Reserve Meritorious Service Medal

- a. Established by the Secretary of the Navy, June 22, 1964.
- b. Awarded on a selective basis to U.S. Navy Reservists who, during any **three** consecutive years subsequent to July 1, 1958, fulfill with distinction the obligations of inactive Reservists.
- c. A bronze star is worn on the suspension and service ribbon of the Naval Reserve Meritorious Service Medal to denote subsequent awards.

66. Vietnam Service Medal

- a. Authorized by Executive Order 11231 (reference (w)).
- b. Awarded to all Service members of the Armed Forces who, between July 4, 1965, and March 28, 1973, served in the following areas of Southeast Asia.
  - (1) In Vietnam and the contiguous waters or airspace thereover.
  - (2) In Thailand, Laos, or Cambodia or the airspace, thereover, and in direct support of operations in Vietnam.

67. Combat-Readiness Medal

- a. Authorized by the Secretary of the Air Force, March 9, 1964.
- b. Awarded to U.S. Air Force, U.S. Air Force Reserve Service members, and Service members of other Services after August 1, 1960, for sustained individual combat or mission readiness or preparedness for direct weapon-system employment. Specifically, a Service member must meet all the following criteria:
  - (1) Member of a unit subject to combat readiness reporting.
  - (2) Individually certified as combat and/or mission ready and been subject to a continuous individual positional evaluation program, according to a major command or higher headquarters standards.
  - (3) Complete 24 months of sustained combat and/or mission readiness with no more than a 120 calendar-day break.
- c. Subsequent awards of the Combat Readiness Medal shall be denoted by wearing a bronze oak-leaf cluster on the suspension and service ribbons of the medal.

68. Outstanding Airman of the Year Ribbon

- a. Authorized by the Secretary of the Air Force, February 21, 1968.
- b. Awarded to enlisted Service members of the U.S. Air Force who are nominated by their respective major commands and field operating Agencies for competition in the 12 Outstanding Airmen of the Year Program. Award of the ribbon is retroactive to June 1970. Subsequent awards of the ribbon shall be denoted by an oak-leaf cluster worn on the ribbon.

69. Army Reserve Components Achievement Medal

a. Authorized by the Secretary of the Army, October 30, 1971.

b. Awarded for exemplary behavior, efficiency, and fidelity while serving as a member of a U.S. Army National Guard Unit, Reserve Troop Program Unit, or as an Individual Mobilization Augmentee.

c. Subsequent awards of the medal shall be denoted by the wearing of an oak-leaf cluster on the service and suspension ribbon of the Army Reserve Components Achievement Medal.

70. U.S. Air Force Basic Military Training (BMT) Honor Graduate Ribbon

a. Authorized by the Chief of Staff, U.S. Air Force, April 3, 1976.

b. Awarded to honor graduates of BMT who, after July 29, 1976, demonstrate excellence in all phases of academic and military training.

71. Coast Guard Arctic Service Medal

a. Authorized by the Commandant, U.S. Coast Guard, May 20, 1976.

b. Awarded to Service members of the U.S. Coast Guard who, subsequent to January 1, 1946, have served aboard U.S. Coast Guard ships or aircraft for a specified period in the Polar regions of the Arctic Circle, or participated in U.S. Coast Guard Arctic Programs, as determined by the Commandant.

c. For all deployments after January 1, 1989, a bronze service star is authorized to be worn on the suspension ribbon and ribbon bar to denote each subsequent period of eligibility. A silver service star denotes a sixth award.

72. Humanitarian Service Medal

a. Authorized by Executive Order 11965 (reference (z)).

b. Awarded to members of the Armed Forces of the United States who, after April 1, 1975, distinguished themselves by meritorious direct participation in a significant military act or operation of a humanitarian nature.

c. Subsequent awards shall be denoted by the wearing of a service star on the suspension and service ribbon of the medal.

73. Air Force Overseas Ribbon

- a. Authorized by the Chief of Staff, U.S. Air Force, October 12, 1980.
- b. Before January 6, 1986, the ribbon was awarded to Air Force and Air Force Reserve members credited with completion of an overseas tour on or after September 1, 1980. Air Force and Air Force Reserve members serving as of January 6, 1986, or later are entitled to reflect all Air Force overseas tours credited during their career. A Service member may wear both ribbons, if appropriate. The short tour ribbon takes precedence over the long-tour ribbon when both are worn. Subsequent awards are denoted by oak-leaf clusters.

74. Air Force Recognition Ribbon

- a. Authorized by the Chief of Staff, U.S. Air Force, October 12, 1980.
- b. Awarded to individual U.S. Air Force recipients of special trophies and awards, as outlined in U.S. Air Force regulations. Subsequent awards shall be denoted by a bronze oak-leaf cluster worn on the service ribbon.

75. Air Force Training Ribbon

- a. Authorized by the Chief of Staff, U.S. Air Force, October 12, 1980.
- b. Before December 19, 1986, the ribbon was awarded to Air Force members who completed initial Air Force accession training after August 14, 1974. Subsequent to December 19, 1986, all Air Force members who completed Air Force accession training regardless of when the training was completed are authorized the ribbon. Devices are now authorized to be placed on the ribbon.

76. Army Service Ribbon

- a. Authorized by the Secretary of the Army, April 10, 1981.
- b. Awarded, effective August 1, 1981, to all Service members of the Regular U.S. Army, U.S. Army National Guard, and U.S. Army Reserve for successful completion of initial entry training.

77. NCO Professional Development Ribbon (Army)

- a. Authorized by the Secretary of the Army, April 10, 1981.

b. Awarded, effective August 1, 1981, to all enlisted Service members of the Regular U.S. Army, the Army National Guard, and the U.S. Army Reserve for successful completion of designated NCO professional development courses.

c. Numerical devices shall be awarded and worn on the NCO Professional Development Ribbon to denote the highest completed level of NCO development completed. Devices to be used are as follows:

- (1) "1" - Basic Level
- (2) "2" - Advanced Level
- (3) "3" - First Sergeants' Level

78. Overseas Service Ribbon (Army)

a. Authorized by the Secretary of the Army, April 10, 1981.

b. Awarded, effective August 1, 1981, to all members of the Regular U.S. Army, the U.S. Army National Guard, and the U.S. Army Reserve for successful completion of an overseas tour. The Overseas Service Ribbon shall not be awarded for overseas service recognized by another service medal.

c. Numerical devices shall be awarded and worn on the Overseas Service Ribbon to denote completion of subsequent overseas tours.

79. Coast Guard Restricted Duty Ribbon

a. Established by the Commandant, U.S. Coast Guard, March 3, 1984.

b. Awarded to U.S. Coast Guard Service members who have completed a PCS tour of duty at a shore unit where accompanying dependents are not authorized. Service members assigned to TDY to such a restricted unit are not authorized that award.

c. A bronze service star is awarded and worn on the service ribbon to denote second and subsequent awards.

80. Coast Guard Sea Service Ribbon

a. Established by the Commandant, U.S. Coast Guard, March 3, 1984.



b. Awarded to U.S. Coast Guard Service members who have completed a minimum of 12 months of cumulative sea duty on a U.S. Coast Guard cutter 65 feet or more in length in an active status, in commission, or in Service.

c. A bronze service star is authorized for each additional three years of such sea duty. A silver service star denotes a sixth award.

81. Coast Guard Basic Training Honor Graduate Ribbon

a. Established by the Commandant, U.S. Coast Guard, March 3, 1984.

b. Effective April 1, 1984, U.S. Coast Guard Service members in the top 3 percent of each U.S. Coast Guard recruit training graduating class are eligible for that award. Prior Service members who graduated from other than U.S. Coast Guard recruit training are not eligible.

82. Prisoner of War (POW) Medal

a. Authorized by Section 1128, title 10, U.S.C. (reference (o)).

b. Authorized for issue to any person who, while serving in any capacity with the Armed Forces, was taken prisoner and held captive after April 5, 1917.

(1) While engaged in an action against an enemy of the United States.

(2) While engaged in military operations involving conflict with an opposing foreign force.

(3) While serving with friendly forces engaged in an armed conflict against an opposing armed force in which the United States is not a belligerent party.

c. For a person to be eligible for issuance of a POW Medal, the person's conduct must have been honorable for the period of captivity that serves as the basis for the issuance.

83. Sea Service Deployment Ribbon

a. Authorized by the Secretary of the Navy.

b. That ribbon recognizes the unique and demanding nature of sea service and the arduous duty attendant with deployment subsequent to August 15, 1974.

84. Navy Arctic Service Ribbon

a. Authorized by the Secretary of the Navy, June 3, 1987.

b. Awarded to U.S. Navy and Marine Corps officers and enlisted personnel or civilian citizens, national or resident aliens of the United States, who participate in operations in support of the Arctic Warfare Program.

c. Minimum time limits for the award are 28 days, consecutive or nonconsecutive, above the arctic circle. For personnel working at remote ice camps and divers working under the ice, each day of duty shall count as two days when determining award eligibility.

d. This award is retroactive to January 1, 1982. There are no provisions for subsequent awards.

85. Naval Reserve Sea Service Ribbon

a. Authorized by the Secretary of the Navy, June 3, 1987.

b. Awarded to officers and enlisted personnel of the U.S. Navy and U.S. Naval Reserve for active duty, Selected Reserve, or any combination of active or Selected Reserve service after August 15, 1974, aboard a Naval Reserve ship or its Reserve unit or an embarked active or Reserve staff, for a cumulative total of 24 months. Specific eligibility requirements are outlined in U.S. Navy regulations.

c. Subsequent awards shall be denoted by a 3/16-inch bronze star.

86. Navy and Marine Corps Overseas Service Ribbon

a. Authorized by the Secretary of the Navy, June 3, 1987.

b. Awarded to officers and enlisted personnel of the U.S. Navy, U.S. Naval Reserve, U.S. Marine Corps, and U.S. Marine Corps Reserve for overseas service.

c. Active duty personnel must serve 12 months consecutive or accumulative duty at overseas duty station. Inactive Reservists must serve 30 consecutive days, or 45 cumulative days, of active duty for training or temporary active duty to be eligible for that award. Beginning date of eligibility is August 15, 1974. Specific eligibility requirements are outlined in U.S. Navy regulations.

d. Subsequent award shall be denoted by a 3/16-inch bronze star.

87. Navy Recruiting Service Ribbon

a. Authorized by the Secretary of the Navy, February 2, 1989.

b. Awarded to officer and enlisted personnel of the United States Navy and Naval Reserve, to include Active Duty for Special Work (ADSW) personnel (formally TEMAC) in support of recruiting and Naval Reserve personnel.

88. Coast Guard Special Operations Service Ribbon

a. Authorized by the Commandant, U.S. Coast Guard, July 1, 1987.

b. Awarded to any member of the Armed Forces of the United States serving in any capacity with the Coast Guard who, after July 1, 1987, participates in a Coast Guard special operation not involving combat.

c. A bronze service star is awarded and worn on the service ribbon to denote a subsequent award.

89. Southwest Asia Service Medal

a. Authorized by Executive Order 12754 (reference (x)).

b. Awarded to members of the Armed Forces of the United States serving within the specific area designated by the Secretary of Defense and meeting the criteria outlined in Chapter 6, section F.

90. Coast Guard Bicentennial Unit Commendation

a. Authorized by the Commandant of the Coast Guard on January 2, 1990.

b. Awarded to all Coast Guard members, included selected Reservists, civilians, and auxiliarists, serving satisfactorily during any period from 4 June 1989 to 4 August 1990. The Bicentennial Unit Commendation may not be awarded to any individual whose entire Service subsequent to 4 June 1989 is not honorable. Personnel of other Services who were assigned to and served with the Coast Guard during that period are also eligible for that award.

c. The Operational Distinguishing Device is not authorized.

## APPENDIX E

### OPERATIONS APPROVED FOR AWARD OF THE AFEM

#### A. U.S. MILITARY OPERATIONS

1. Lebanon	1 Jul 58 - 1 Nov 58
2. Taiwan Straits	23 Aug 58 - 1 Jan 59
3. Quemoy and Matsu Islands	23 Aug 58 - 1 Jun 63
4. Berlin	14 Aug 61 - 1 Jun 63
5. Cuba	24 Oct 62 - 1 Jun 63
6. Congo	23 - 27 Nov 64
7. Dominican Republic	28 Apr 65 - 21 Sep 66
8. Korea	1 Oct 66 - 30 Jun 74
9. Cambodia <sup>1</sup>	11 - 13 Apr 75
10. Vietnam <sup>2</sup>	29 - 30 Apr 75
11. Mayaguez Operation	15 May 75
12. Grenada Operation (URGENT FURY)	23 Oct 83 - 21 Nov 83
13. Eldorado Canyon (Attacks against forces in Libya)	12 - 17 Apr 86
14. Panama (Operation JUST CAUSE) <sup>3</sup>	20 Dec 89 - 31 Jan 90
15. Haiti (Operation UPHOLD DEMOCRACY)	16 Sep 94 - 31 Mar 95

#### B. U.S. OPERATIONS IN DIRECT SUPPORT OF THE U.N.

1. Congo	14 Jul 60 - 1 Sep 62
2. Somalia (Operation RESTORE HOPE) <sup>4</sup>	5 Dec 92 - 31 Mar 95
3. Somalia (UNITED SHIELD)	5 Dec 92 - 31 Mar 95
4. Iraq (SOUTHERN WATCH)	1 Dec 95 - TBD

#### C. U.S. OPERATIONS OF ASSISTANCE FOR FRIENDLY FOREIGN NATIONS

1. Vietnam	1 Jul 58 - 3 Jul 65
2. Laos	19 Apr 61 - 7 Oct 62
3. Cambodia	29 Mar 73 - 15 Aug 73
4. Thailand <sup>4</sup>	29 Mar 73 - 15 Aug 73
5. Lebanon <sup>5</sup>	1 Jun 83 - 1 Dec 87
6. Persian Gulf <sup>6</sup>	24 Jul 87 - 1 Aug 90
7. Persian Gulf (Operation SOUTHERN WATCH)	1 Dec 95 - TBD

<sup>1</sup> Evacuation of Cambodia - Operation EAGLE PULL.

<sup>2</sup> Evacuation of Vietnam - Operation FREQUENT WIND.

<sup>3</sup> Besides the U.S. military forces who participated in Operation JUST CAUSE in the area of operations, as defined by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the U.S.S. Vreeland (FF 1068), and other Service-designated aircrew members who participated in actual air operations outside of the CONUS including aerial refueling, combat air patrol, and airborne warning and control in direct support of the military Operation JUST CAUSE, are also authorized award of the AFEM.

<sup>4</sup> Only those in direct support of Cambodia and Somalia operations.

<sup>5</sup> Department of the Navy Service members awarded the Navy and Marine Corps Expeditionary Medals since June 1, 1983, and who meet the degree of participation criteria for the AFEM have the option of accepting either their Service Expeditionary Medal or the AFEM.

<sup>6</sup> Only those participating in, or in direct support of, Operation EARNEST WILL.

APPENDIX F

VIETNAM CAMPAIGNS and/or SOUTHWEST ASIA CAMPAIGNS

A. VIETNAM CAMPAIGNS

1. Vietnam Advisory Campaign	15 Mar 62 - 7 Mar 65
2. Vietnam Defense Campaign	8 Mar 65 - 24 Dec 65
3. Vietnam Counteroffensive Campaign	25 Dec 65 - 30 Jun 66
4. Vietnam Counteroffensive Phase II	1 Jul 66 - 31 May 67
5. Vietnam Counteroffensive Phase III	1 Jun 67 - 29 Jan 68
6. Tet Counteroffensive	30 Jan 68 - 1 Apr 68
7. Vietnam Counteroffensive Phase IV	2 Apr 68 - 30 Jun 68
8. Vietnam Counteroffensive Phase V	1 Jul 68 - 1 Nov 68
9. Vietnam Counteroffensive Phase VI	2 Nov 68 - 22 Feb 69
10. Tet 69 Counteroffensive	23 Feb 69 - 8 Jun 69
11. Vietnam Summer-Fall 1969	9 Jun 69 - 31 Oct 69
12. Vietnam Winter-Spring 1970	1 Nov 69 - 30 Apr 70
13. Sanctuary Counteroffensive	1 May 70 - 30 Jun 70
14. Vietnam Counteroffensive Phase VII	1 Jul 70 - 30 Jun 71
15. Consolidation I	1 Jul 71 - 30 Nov 71
16. Consolidation II	1 Dec 71 - 20 Mar 72
17. Vietnam Cease-Fire Campaign	30 Mar 72 - 28 Jan 73

## B. SOUTHWEST ASIA CAMPAIGNS

- |                                       |                              |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Defense of Saudi Arabia            | 2 Aug 90 - 16 Jan 91         |
| 2. Liberation and Defense of Kuwait   | 17 Jan 91 - 11 Apr 91        |
| 3. Southwest Asia Cease-Fire Campaign | 12 Apr 91 - <b>30 Nov 95</b> |

APPENDIX G

APPROVED OPERATIONS FOR AWARD OF THE  
HUMANITARIAN SERVICE MEDAL

OPERATIONS	INCLUSIVE DATES	GEOGRAPHIC AREA
Evacuation of Laos	1 Apr 75 -15 Aug 75	Laos
New Life	1 Apr 75 - 1 Nov 75	Vietnam
Baby Lift	4 Apr 75 - 9 May 75	Vietnam
Eagle Pull	12 Apr 75	Cambodia
Frequent Wind	29 - 30 Apr 75	Vietnam
Guatemala Earthquake Disaster Relief	4 Feb 76 - 30 Jun 76	Guatemala
NMCB 40	10 May 76 - 31 Jul 76	
NMCB 1	29 Jul 76 - 15 Sep 76	
Lion Assistance	7 May 76 - 4 Jun 76	Italy
Typhoon Pamela Disaster Relief	21 May 76 -15 Jun 76	Guam
Typhoon Olga Disaster Relief	25 May 76 - 1 Jun 76	Philippines
Teton Dam Disaster Relief	5 - 19 Jun 76	Idaho
Beirut Evacuation	20 Jun 76 - 27 Jul 76	Lebanon
Big Thompson Flood Disaster Relief	31 Jul 76 - 3 Aug 76	Colorado
Bolivian Commercial Air Disaster	13 Oct 76 - 21 Oct 76	Bolivia
Turkey Earthquake Disaster	24 Nov 76 - 22 Jan 77	Turkey
Eniwetok Radiological Cleanup	24 Jan 77 - 15 Apr 80	Eniwetok
Snow-Go	30 Jan 77 - 8 Feb 77	New York
Port-au-Prince Disaster Relief	22 Mar 77 - 1 Jun 77	Haiti
Canary Islands Commercial Aircraft Disaster	28 - 30 Mar 77	Canary Islands
Aircraft Disaster (Armed Forces Institute of Pathology)	28 Mar 77 - 22 Apr 77	
Appalachian Flood Relief	6 Apr 77 - 30 Jun 77	KY, VA, and WV
Johnstown Flood Relief	20 Jul 77 - 16 Aug 77	Pennsylvania
North Carolina Flood Relief	6 Nov 77 - 21 Dec 77	North Carolina
Washington State Flood Relief	2 Dec 77 - 31 Jan 78	Washington
Snow Blow/Snow Blow II	26 Jan 78 - 18 Feb 78	CT, IN, MA, ME, MI, NH, OH, and RI
Naples Relief	18 - 21 Apr 78	Italy
Zaire Airlift	19 - 27 May 78	Zaire
Texas Flood Relief	3 - 15 Aug 78	Texas
Jonestown, Guyana Disaster Relief	20 Nov 78 - 20 Dec 78	Guyana



Sri Lanka Disaster Relief	27 Nov 78 - 13 Dec 78	Sri Lanka
Louisiana Tornado Disaster Relief	3 - 31 Dec 78	Louisiana
Iran Evacuation	8 Dec 78 - 20 Feb 79	Iran
North Illinois Snow Removal	19 - 25 Jan 79	Illinois
Iran Evacuation	19 - 25 Feb 79	Iran
U.S.S. KINKAID		
U.S.S. HOEL		
U.S.S. DECATUR		
U.S.S. LASALLE		
U.S.S. TALBOT		
Admin. Support Unit Bahrain		
Jackson, Mississippi, Flood Relief	8 Apr 79 - 9 Jul 79	Mississippi
Falls - Vernon, Texas Tornado	10 - 21 Apr 79	Texas
Disaster Relief		
Red River of the North Flood Relief	17 Apr 79 - 2 May 79	Minnesota
	20 - 30 Apr 79	North Dakota
Nicaragua Evacuation	11 Jun 79 - 31 Jul 79	Nicaragua
(Noncombants)		
Cheyenne Tornado Disaster	16 - 29 Jul 79	Wyoming
Operation Boat People	21 Jul 79 - 30 Jun 84	Southeast Asia
U.S.S. REASONER (FF 1063)	7 Jun 78	
U.S.S. FLASHER (SSN 613)	14 - 15 Jul 78	
U.S.S. FRANCIS HAMMOND (FF 1067)	9 - 14 Aug 78	
U.S.S. WHIPPLE (FF 1062)	22 Aug 78	
U.S.S. DOWNES (FF 1070)	3 Apr 79	
U.S.S. ROBERT E. PERRY (FF 1073)	5 - 9 May 79	
U.S.S. LYNDE McCORMICK (DDG-8)	9 Jun 79 - 31 Jul 79	
U.S.S. SAFEGUARD (ARS 25)	13 - 17 Jun 79	
U.S. Naval Station, Cubi Point	21 Jul 79 - 18 Jan 80	Philippines
Graves Registration Effort	10 Aug 79 - 15 Sep 79	Panama
Jamaican Disaster Relief	14 Aug 79 - 23 Dec 79	Jamaica
Dominica Disaster Relief	31 Aug 79 - 30 Nov 79	Dominica
Dominican Republic Disaster Relief	1 Sep 79 - 26 Oct 79	Dominican Republic
Hurricane Frederick Relief	12 Sep 79 - 23 Feb 80	Alabama
Hurricane Relief	12 - 22 Sep 80	Mississippi
Gallup Indian Medical Center Relief	3 Oct 79 - 15 Apr 80	New Mexico
Indochinese Refugee Relief	26 Oct 79 - 30 Apr 80	Thailand
Majuro Atoll Disaster Relief	27 Nov 79 - 8 Jan 80	Marshall Islands
Colombia Earthquake Relief	13 - 30 Dec 79	Colombia
Nicaragua Disaster Relief	17 Dec 79 - 8 Jan 80	Nicaragua
Azores Earthquake Disaster	1 - 15 Jan 80	Azores
San Bernardino Flood and	8 Feb 80 - 15 Mar 80	California
Mud Slide Disaster		

Liberian Assistance (U.S. Military Mission, Liberia)	12 Apr 80 - 22 May 80	Liberia
Costa Rica	21 - 27 Apr 80	Costa Rica
Iran Hostage Rescue	24 - 25 Apr 80	Iran
Cuban Refugee Resettlement	27 Apr 80 - 19 Feb 82	Florida Straits
Mount St. Helens Volcano Relief	18 - 28 May 80	Washington
Island, Nebraska, Tornado Relief	3 - 18 Jun 80	Nebraska
Haiti Hurricane Relief	6 - 21 Aug 80	Haiti
Saint Lucia Hurricane Relief	7 - 9 Aug 80	Saint Lucia
U.S.S. PATTERSON (FF 1061)		
Haitian Refugee Resettlement	23 Sep 80 - 30 Apr 82	Puerto Rico
Algeria Earthquake Disaster	12 Oct 80 - 21 Oct 80	Algeria
Italian Disaster Relief	26 Nov 80 - 7 Dec 80	Italy
Typhoon Dinah Disaster Relief	26 Nov 80 - 13 Dec 80	Saipan
Federal Aviation Agency Air Traffic Controller Support	3 Aug 81 - 1 Jul 83	United States
RPS DATU KALANTIAW (PS 76) Rescue	21 - 24 Sep 81	Luzon Straits
San Francisco Area Flood Relief	4 Jan 82 - 12 Mar 82	California
Air Florida Crash Recovery	13 - 27 Jan 82	Washington, DC
FT. Wayne, Indiana Flood Relief	19 - 21 Mar 82	Indiana
Paris, Texas Tornado Disaster Relief	25 - 29 Apr 82	Texas, Chiqui River
Bridge Disaster Relief	21 May 82 - 2 Jul 82	Panama
Lebanon Evacuation	23 - 25 Jun 82	Lebanon
Tunisia Flood Relief	2 Nov 82 - 22 Apr 83	Tunisia
Hurricane Iwa Relief	25 - 29 Nov 82	Hawaii
Mississippi River Flood	2 Dec 82 - 30 Jun 83	Lower Valley Missis- sippi (AR, IL, KY, LA, MS, MO, & TN)
New Baden, Illinois Tornado Disaster Relief	2 - 12 Dec 82	Illinois
Southeast Missouri Flood Relief	3 - 10 Dec 82 21 - 22 Dec 82	Missouri
Yemen Earthquake Disaster Relief	17 - 29 Dec 82	Yemen
California Flood Relief	24 Jan 83 - 15 Jul 83	California
Medical Support to Central America (Project Green Earth)	9 Feb 83 - 25 May 84	El Salvador
Fiji Islands Cyclone Disaster Relief	9 - 26 Mar 83	Fiji Islands
Popayan Earthquake Disaster Relief	31 Mar 83 - 8 Apr 83	Colombia
Utah Flood Relief	30 Apr 83 - 1 Jul 84	Utah
Coalinga Earthquake Relief Operations	2 - 18 May 83	California

Peru Flood Relief	26 Jun 83 - 1 Jul 83	Peru
Costa Rica Earthquake Disaster Relief	5 - 13 Jul 83	Costa Rica
Cholera Epidemic - Truk Island	7 Sep 83 - 12 Dec 83	Micronesia
Merchant Vessel LICA LU Rescue	25 Oct 83	Pratas Islands
WHITE PLAINS (AFS 4)		
Helicopter Combat Support Squadron Three, Detachment 106		
Grenada Rescue (URGENT FURY)	27 Oct 83 - 6 Nov 83	Grenada
USFORCARIB Disaster Relief Survey Team		
Turkey Earthquake Disaster Relief	31 Oct 83 - 14 Nov 83	Turkey
Animal Disease Eradication	10 Nov 83 - 12 Mar 84	IN, MD, NJ, PA & VA
Agalega Island Disaster Relief	13 Dec 83	Mauritius
U.S.S. FIFE (DD 991)		
Helicopter Anti-Submarine Squadron Light 37, Detachment 3		
Beirut Evacuation	10 - 12 Feb 84	Lebanon
Water Disaster Relief	15 Mar 84 - 18 Jun 84	Antigua
NAVFAC Antigua		
NMCB 62 Det		
North Carolina Tornado Disaster	28 Mar 84 - 19 Apr 84	North Carolina
Cyclone Kamisy Disaster Relief	23 - 30 Apr 84	Madagascar
U.S.S. HECTOR (AR 7)		
Barnveld, Wisconsin, Tornado	8 Jun 84	Wisconsin
Eastern Nebraska Flood	13 Jun 84 - 15 Sep 84	Nebraska
Operation INTENSE LOOK	8 Aug 84 - 1 Oct 84	Suez Canal & Red Sea
Operation TRANSFER	29 - 30 Sep 84	South Korea
Operation SHEEBA 1		
Hurricane Diana Relief Operation	10 Sep 84 - 8 Oct 84	North Carolina
Rescue of Survivors of Pacific Protector	19 Oct 84	Persian Gulf
Preventive Medicine Operation	21 Apr 85 - 14 May 85	Somalia
Mali Raft Famine Relief Operation	23 May 85 - 31 Oct 85	Mali
Mercer County Tornado Relief	31 May 85 - 1 Jun 85	Pennsylvania
Cheyenne, Wyoming, Flood Relief	1 Aug 85 - 5 Aug 85	Wyoming
Hurricane Elena Relief Operation	29 Aug 85 - 8 Sep 85	Mississippi
Mexico City Earthquake	19 Sep 85 - 4 Oct 85	Mexico
Disaster Relief for Puerto Rico	6 Oct 85 - 21 Oct 85	Puerto Rico
Sugar Grove, West Virginia Flood	4 Nov 85 - 22 Nov 85	West Virginia
Relief Operation (Navy)		
Virginia Flood Relief Operation	4 Nov 85 - 25 Nov 85	Virginia
West Virginia Flood Relief	5 Nov 85 - 28 Nov 85	West Virginia
(Army and Army National Guard)		

Colombia Disaster Relief Operation	16 Nov 85 - 20 Dec 85	Colombia
California Flood Relief	14 Feb 86 - 16 Mar 86	California
Western Nevada Flood Relief	17 Feb 86 - 21 Feb 86	Nevada
Typhoon Namu	27 May 86 - 29 May 86	Solomon Islands
Lake Nyos Disaster Relief Operation	25 Aug 86 - 26 Sep 86	Cameroon
Northern Illinois Flood Relief	29 Sep 86 - 1 Oct 86	Illinois
El Salvador Earthquake Relief	10 Oct 86 - 20 Oct 86	El Salvador
Typhoon Kim	3 Dec 86 - 23 Dec 86	Saipan
Babuyan Island Relief Operation	15 Dec 86 - 19 Dec 86	Philippines
Typhoon Tusi	24 Jan 87 - 8 Mar 87	American Samoa
Cyclone Uma Disaster Relief	13 Feb 87 - 18 Feb 87	Republic of Vanuatu
Ecuador Earthquake Disaster Relief	5 Mar 87- 5 Apr 87	Ecuador
Kum-Gang Valley Flood Relief	15 - 26 Jul 87	South Korea
Operation Firebreak	5 - 15 Sep 87	United States
Operation Pocket Planner <sup>1</sup>	Nov 87	
Typhoon Nina Relief Operation	25 Nov 87 - 21 Dec 87	Turk, Micronesia
U.S.S. CHANDLER Rescue of PIVOT	12 Dec 87	Persian Gulf
Korean Freighter Hyundai 7	25 Dec 87	Korea
Tropical Cyclone Anne	16 Jan 88 - 19 Jan 88	Solomon Islands
Costa Rica Flood Relief Operation	31 Jan 88 - 5 Feb 88	Costa Rica
Greenland Sledge Dog Relief	9 Feb - 29 Apr 88	Greenland
Pakistan Ammunition Depot Relief	10 Apr 88 - 18 May 88	Pakistan
Rescue of Vessel Elvira	9 Aug 88	
Burma Evacuation of U.S. Persons	15 Aug - 30 Sep 88	Burma
Firefighting, Western United States	19 Aug 88 - 6 Oct 88	United States
Inner Passage 88 (Sudan)	25 Aug - 10 Sep 88	Sudan
Hurricane Gilbert Disaster Relief	24 Sep - 1 Oct 88	United States
Costa Rica Flood Relief Operation	28 Oct - 3 Nov 88	Costa Rica
South Dakota Forest Fire	26 - 30 Jul 88	South Dakota
Grand Forks Flood Relief	7 -13 Apr 89	Nebraska
Grosse Tete Tornado Relief	8 - 14 Jun 89	United States
Soviet Burn Victims	9 - 23 Jun 89	Soviet Union
United Airlines Flight 232 Crash	19 -20 Jul 89	Sioux City, Iowa
Typhoon Judy Flood Relief	25 - 27 Jul 89	South Korea
Operation Firebreak	28 Jul - 25 Aug 89	Oregon/Idaho
Ethiopian Search and Rescue	Aug 89	Ethiopia
Evacuation of U.S. Embassy, Beirut	6 September 1989	Beirut, Lebanon
Hurricane Hugo	18 Sep - 24 Nov 89	VI, PR, SC, NC, KY
Loma Prieta Earthquake, CA	17 Oct - 13 Dec 89	San Francisco, CA
Huntsville Tornado Relief Operation	15 - 30 Nov 89	Alabama
Islands of Basco and Ibayat, Batanes Province	12 - 21 Dec 89	Philippines
Operation ATLAS RAIL	3 Feb - 19 Mar 90	Tunisia

Alabama Flood Relief Operation	16 Mar - 4 Apr 90	Alabama
Operation Amigo (JTF Bravo)	13 - 19 May 90	Honduras
Island of Luzon Earthquake	16 Jul - 18 Sep 90	Luzon
Evacuation of Kuwait and Iraq	6 Aug - 30 Sep 90	Kuwait/Iraq
Military Assistance Program Office, Amman, Jordan		
Operation Firebreak 90	9 - 21 Aug 90	California/Oregon
Joliet/Will County Tornado Relief	28 - 29 Aug 90	Illinois
Korean Flood Relief Operation	11 - 12 Sep 90	South Korea
Okefenokee Wildfire Operation	30 Sep - 15 Oct 90	Georgia
Western Washington Floods	10 - 24 Nov 90	Washington
Kuwait Reconstruction Effort	26 Feb - 31 Dec 91	Kuwait
Task Force PROVIDE COMFORT	5 Apr - 14 Jun 91	Iraq/Turkey
Costa Rican Disaster Relief	22 Apr - 3 May 91	Costa Rica
Operation Helping Hand	22 Apr - 4 May 91	Panama/Costa Rica
Tropical Cyclone 02B Relief	30 Apr - 13 Jun 91	
Operation Sea Angel	10 May - 13 Jun 91	Bangladesh
Tropical Storm Zelda Relief	6 Dec 91 - 22 Feb 92	Marshall Islands
Operation Baker-Mifanilla II	10 - 27 Jul 92	Madagascar
Operation PROVIDE HOPE	1 - 31 Aug 92 and	Commonwealth of
(On-Site Inspection Agency, DoS)	1 Oct 92 - 30 Apr 93	Independent States
Joint Task Force - GTMO I	22 Nov 91 - 31 Jan 92	Guantanamo Bay, Cuba
Operation DEPREM	14 Mar - 20 Mar 92	Erzincan, Turkey
Task Force PROV COMFORT-II	15 Jun 91 - 15 Apr 92	Iraq/Turkey
Operation PROVIDE HOPE	5 Feb - 27 Apr 92	Commonwealth of
(USTRANSCOM Aircrews only)		Independent States
Joint Task Force - GTMO II	1 Feb - 30 Apr 92	Guantanamo Bay, Cuba
Mount Etna Volcano Disaster	11 Apr - 25 Apr 92	Sicily
Angolan Relief Operation	12 Sep 91 - 1 Jun 92	Luanda, Angola
Joint Task Force - GTMO III	1 May - 30 Jun 92	Guantanamo Bay, Cuba
Joint Task Force - Marianas	28 Aug - 19 Sep 92	Marianas
Joint Task Force - Hawaii	12 Sep - 8 Nov 92	Hawaii
Hurricane Andrew Disaster Relief	23 Aug - 10 Nov 92	Florida
	26 Aug - 8 Oct 92	Louisiana
Joint Task Force PROV RELIEF	18 Aug - 4 Dec 92	Somalia
Joint Task Force PROV REFUGE	11 Feb - 11 Mar 93	Marshall Islands
Ecuador Flood Relief Operation	29 Mar - 1 May 93	Ecuador
Task Force PROV COMFORT-III	16 Apr 92 - 31 Jul 93	Iraq/Turkey
Task Force PROV COMFORT-III	16 Apr 92 - 31 Jul 93	Northern Iraq,
(Third Increment)		Kuwait
Mississippi River Flood Operation	9 Jul - 20 Aug 93	Illinois, Iowa, Missouri,
		Nebraska, Wisconsin,
		Kansas, S. Dakota,
		N. Dakota
Operation Bridge Lift	20 Jul - 20 Aug 93	Nepal

Cambodia Demining Operation	1 Aug 93 - 30 Sep 95	Cambodia
Northridge Earthquake Relief Op.	17 Jan - 25 Feb 94	Northridge, California
Joint Task Force 160	20 May 94 - 15 Apr 96	Haiti, Guantanamo Bay,
(Operation SEA SIGNAL)		Cuba
Columbian Earthquake Relief Effort	6 - 28 Jun 94	Columbia
Southeast Flood Disaster Relief	7 Jul 94 - 19 Aug 94	Georgia, Alabama,
		Florida
Joint Task Force SPT HOPE	20 Jul 94 - 7 Oct 94	Rwanda
Joint Task Force - SURINAME	19 Aug 94 - 31 Oct 94	Suriname
Joint Task Force - SAFE HAVEN	26 Aug 94 - 3 Mar 95	Panama
Joint Task Force 180/190	10 Sep 94 - 31 Mar 95	Haiti
and MNF Haiti (UPHOLD/ RESTORE DEMOCRACY		
Oklahoma City Bombing	19 April 95 - 3 May 95	Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
Disaster Relief Operation		
Joint Special Operations Task Force	30 May - 30 Sep 95	Eritrea/Ethiopia
Eritrea and Ethiopia		
Russia Relief Operation	13 Jun - 17 Oct 95	Vladivostok, Russia
Joint Task Force - PROMPT	21 Jul - 10 Aug 95	Wake Island
RETURN		
Hurricane Marilyn	16 Sep - 31 Oct 95	U.S. Virgin Islands,
Disaster Relief Operation	16 Sep - 1 Oct 95	Puerto Rico
Hurricane Opal	4 Oct - 13 Oct 95	Alabama, Florida
Disaster Relief Operation		

<sup>1</sup> Inclusive dates and location are classified. Supporting documentation maintained by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

## APPENDIX H

### SAMPLE CITATIONS

1. Citations for the Defense Distinguished Service Medal, Defense Superior Service Medal, Defense Meritorious Service Medal, Joint Service Commendation Medal and Joint Service Achievement Medal shall be prepared on 8 1/2 x 11 inch plain bond paper. Parchment paper or other suitable paper stock may be used. Command seals may be imprinted if desired to enhance the quality and esthetic value of the citation. Citations shall be prepared as shown on page H-5.
2. Local manufacture of citations is not authorized. DoD printed heading citations shall be used until current stock levels are depleted.
3. The opening sentence must identify the awardee by grade, name, duty assignment (except where the act was not performed as part of a duty assignment), location, and date (or inclusive dates).
4. The citation is a short description of the act, achievement, or service. Be specific on facts and confine to no more than two sentences, if possible. Avoid superfluous adjectives and other embellishment.
5. Confine the closing to one sentence, which will personalize the summation, by use of the awardee's name and his or her attributes.
6. In citations for "retirement awards" use the word "long" (closing sentence) only for over 30 years of service.
7. Do not use the words "singularly" and "great" in the closing sentence of citations for the Joint Service Achievement Medal.
8. Do not use code names in citations, nor any abbreviations, other than Jr., Sr., II, and so on, following the Service member's name. For compound grade titles, such as first lieutenant, staff sergeant, and so on, spell out the complete grade title in the opening sentence, and then use the short title in the balance of the citation. Example: lieutenant, sergeant, etc.
9. Award certificates will be used without reference to number of oak leaf clusters.

10. Samples:

DEFENSE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL

OPENING SENTENCE:

General Anthony J. Jones, United States Army, distinguished himself by exceptionally distinguished service as (duty assignment) OR (while assigned to (office) from (month year) to (month year)).

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION:

During this period, the outstanding leadership and ceaseless efforts of General Jones resulted in major contributions to national security of the United States.

CLOSING SENTENCE:

(PCS Award)

Through his distinctive accomplishments, General Jones reflects great credit upon himself, the United States Army, and the Department of Defense.

(Retirement Award)

Through his distinctive accomplishments, General Jones culminated a (long and) distinguished career in the service of his country and reflects great credit upon himself, the United States Army, and the Department of Defense.

(Posthumous Award)

In the dedication of his service to his country and through his distinctive accomplishments, General Jones reflected great credit upon himself, the United States Army, and the Department of Defense.



## DEFENSE SUPERIOR SERVICE MEDAL

### OPENING SENTENCE:

Colonel Anthony J. Jones, United States Army, distinguished himself by exceptionally superior service as (duty assignment) OR (while assigned to (office) from (month year) to (month year)).

### NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION:

During this period, the outstanding leadership and ceaseless efforts of Colonel Jones resulted in major contributions to national security of the United States.

### CLOSING SENTENCE:

(PCS Award)

Through his distinctive accomplishments, Colonel Jones reflects great credit upon himself, the United States Army, and the Department of Defense.

(Retirement Award)

Through his distinctive accomplishments, Colonel Jones culminated a (long and) distinguished career in the service of his country and reflects great credit upon himself, the United States Army, and the Department of Defense.

(Posthumous Award)

In the dedication of his service to his country and through his distinctive accomplishments, Colonel Jones reflected great credit upon himself, the United States Army, and the Department of Defense.

I recommend that "reflected" in the closing sentences be changed to "reflects" with the exception of Posthumous Awards.

## DEFENSE MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL

### OPENING SENTENCE:

Major Anthony J. Jones, United States Army, distinguished himself by exceptionally meritorious service (achievement) as (duty assignment) OR (while assigned to (office) from (month year) to (month year)).

#### NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION:

During this period, the outstanding professional skill, leadership, and ceaseless efforts of Major Jones resulted in major contributions to the effectiveness and success of various nationally critical programs.

OR

In this important assignment, Major Jones' outstanding leadership and devotion to duty were instrumental factors in the resolution of many problems of major importance to the Department of Defense.

#### CLOSING SENTENCE:

Through his distinctive accomplishments, Major Jones reflected great credit upon himself, the United States Army, and the Department of Defense.

(Retirement Award)

Through his distinctive accomplishments, Major Jones culminated a (long and) distinguished career in the service of his country and reflected great credit upon himself, the United States Army, and the Department of Defense.

(Separation Award)

Through his distinctive accomplishments and while serving his country, Major Jones reflected great credit upon himself, the United States Army, and the Department of Defense.

(Posthumous Award)

In the dedication of his service to his country and through his distinctive accomplishments, Major Jones reflected great credit upon himself, the United States Army, and the Department of Defense (Office of the Secretary of Defense).

(Impact/PCS Award)

Through his distinctive accomplishments, Major Jones reflected credit upon himself, the United States Air Force, and the Department of Defense (Office of the Secretary of Defense).

## JOINT SERVICE COMMENDATION MEDAL

### OPENING SENTENCE:

Lieutenant Commander Andrea J. Jones, United States Navy, distinguished herself by exceptionally meritorious service (achievement) as (duty assignment and office) or (while assigned to (office) from (month year) to (month year)).

### NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION:

During this period, Commander Jones' outstanding professional skill, knowledge, and leadership aided immeasurably in identifying problem areas in the field of ( ) and in developing and implementing research projects capable of solving these problems.

### CLOSING SENTENCE:

Through her distinctive accomplishments, Commander Jones reflected credit upon herself, the United States Navy, and the Department of Defense.

(Retirement Award)

Through her distinctive accomplishments, Commander Jones culminated a (long and) distinguished career in the service of her country and reflected credit upon herself, the United States Navy, and the Department of Defense.

(Separation Award)

Through her distinctive accomplishments and while serving her country, Commander Jones reflected credit upon herself, the United States Navy, and the Department of Defense.

(Posthumous Award)

In the dedication of her service to her country and through her distinctive accomplishments, Commander Jones reflected credit upon herself, the United States Navy, and the Department of Defense.

## JOINT SERVICE ACHIEVEMENT MEDAL

### OPENING SENTENCE:

Staff Sergeant Anthony J. Jones, United States Air Force, distinguished himself by exceptionally meritorious achievement as (duty assignment) OR (while assigned to (office) from (month year) to (month year)).

### NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION:

Sergeant Jones' demonstrated outstanding professional skill, knowledge, and interservice leadership in organizing, developing and reforming the administrative requirements for the Department of Defense Variable Housing Allowance Study Group.

### CLOSING SENTENCE:

Through his distinctive accomplishments, Sergeant Jones reflected credit upon himself, the United States Air Force, and the Department of Defense.

SAMPLE OF COMPLETED CITATION

SAMPLE OF COMPLETED CITATION  
(1" - 1 1/2" Margin)

CITATION TO ACCOMPANY THE AWARD OF  
(one space or two returns)  
THE DEFENSE MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL  
(one space or two returns)  
TO  
(one space or two returns)  
ANTHONY J. JONES

Lieutenant Colonel Anthony J. Jones, United States Air Force, distinguished himself by exceptionally meritorious service as Assistant Director, Personnel Administration and Services, Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Force Management Policy, from July 1993 to June 1996. Among his numerous accomplishments, Colonel Jones played a key role in the development of the most comprehensive revision of enlisted administrative separation policy and personnel assignment process ever undertaken by the Department of Defense. The distinctive accomplishments of Colonel Jones reflect great credit upon himself, the United States Air Force, and the Office of the Secretary of Defense.

\*Not to exceed 16 single space lines.

\*Portrait TMS RMN 14 pt.

APPENDIX I

U.N. OPERATIONS FOR WHICH MEMBERS OF THE U.S. ARMED FORCES MAY  
ACCEPT AND WEAR THE UNITED NATIONS MEDAL

- |  |                     |
|--|---------------------|
| 1. United Nations Truce Supervisory Organization in Palestine      | Jun 1948 - TBA      |
| 2. United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan    | Jan 1949 - TBA      |
| 3. United Nations Observation Group in Lebanon                     | Jun 1958 - Dec 1958 |
| 4. United Nations Security Forces, Hollandia (UNSFH)               | Dates Unknown       |
| 5. United Nations Iraq/Kuwait Observation Group                    | Apr 1991 - TBA      |
| 6. United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara     | May 1991 - TBA      |
| 7. United Nations Advance Mission in Cambodia                      | Oct 1991 - Mar 1992 |
| 8. United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia               | Feb 1992 - TBA      |
| 9. United Nations Protection Force in Yugoslavia                   | Feb 1992 - TBA      |
| 10. United Nations Mission in Haiti                                | Sep 23, 1994 - TBA  |
| 11. United Nations Opn Somalia (include U.S. Quick Reaction Force) | Apr 24 1992 - TBA   |